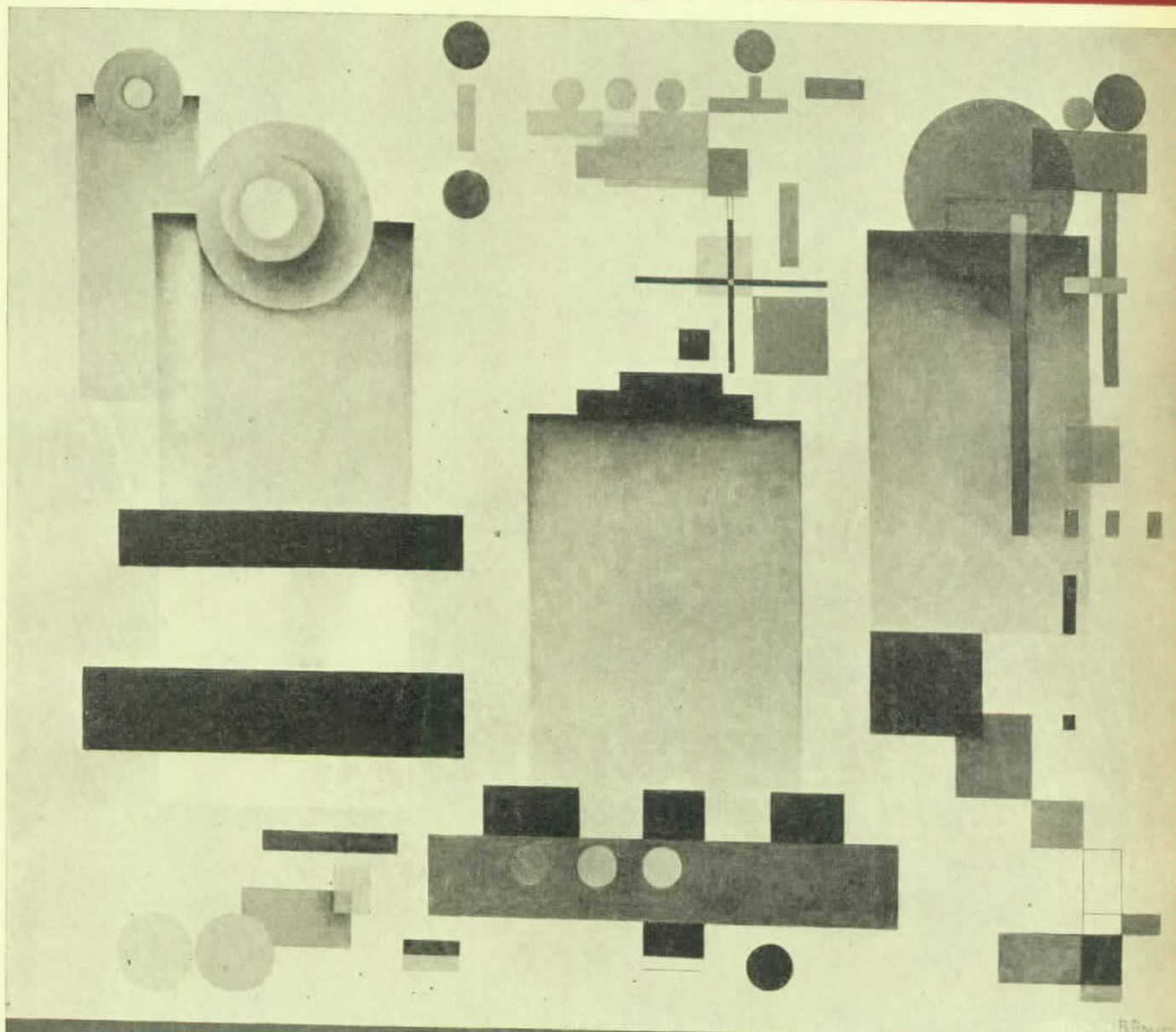


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



A. T. T. REVIEWED

LOST - ONE HORIZON

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1939

NO. 12

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Magazine

CHAT

A letter this month from an important research organization, The Twentieth Century Fund, heartens us greatly. One of its staff members writes:

"A clipping of your article on the 'Place of Distribution in our Economics' in the November issue of your JOURNAL has just come to my desk. I have read this with a great deal of interest and cannot let it pass without telling you that I think it is without question one of the best, if not the best, summaries of our recent survey which I have seen in any publication—and a great many such summaries have appeared.

"It seems to me that the member of your staff responsible for this job should be congratulated on an extremely effective and well-written article."

In the same mail the editor of a great trade association publication sends us a word of encouragement.

"From time to time I have wanted to drop you a line after reviewing issues of your publication. Therefore, I thought that this month I would like to send you a word of congratulations to let you know what a fine job I think you are doing in your publication."

With these letters came a letter from the dominant news agency of Norway, called Kiosskompani, at Oslo. This great news agency reports that a technical library of the city of Oslo wanted a specimen copy of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS preliminary to making a subscription.



Christmas Train

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

When winter comes to city streets
 My heart turns homeward—longingly.
 Beyond the pavement where it greets
 The fields, the trees, the snowy lea.
 I'm weary of the give and take;
 I know how men can rage and wallow.
 I'd seek the quiet sky, the lake.
 I want to follow, follow,

The Christmas train!
Home again!
Back to Dreamy Hollow!

When men unloose the hell of war
 Across the planet's placid face,
 I would forget the stress and jar.
 I'll hie me to a silent place;
 The fields of home, the muted nook.
 I know how men can rage and wallow.
 I'd seek the quiet sky, the brook.
 I want to follow, follow,

The Christmas train!
Home again!
Back to Dreamy Hollow!

Within the heart's unbroken shell
 Men must keep a hidden room
 To be a kind of citadel
 Against all hate, and sordid gloom.
 When Christmas comes, the heart must live.
 (I know how men can rage and wallow.)
 I'd be a boy again and give
 My feet to ancient paths, and follow,

The Christmas train!
Home again!
Back to Dreamy Hollow!



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LOST--*One Horizon* FOUND--*New Goals*

I.

OF the 7,000,000 organized workers in this country, only about one in 10,000 has ever heard of Karl Marx. To the great rank and file, Marx probably means one of the four Marx brothers. Probably not one in 100,000 workers has read the works of Karl Marx. Marxism, however, has left an indelible imprint upon the labor movement of the world and even upon the American labor movement. Hardly a local union of the 40,000 local unions in the United States ever meets without some Brother rising to his feet to explain as best he can the doctrines of Karl Marx, that little Jewish scholar, who about 100 years ago worked in the British Museum and produced a philosophy for the labor movement.

Moreover, virtually all the criticism of the American Federation of Labor during the life of its existence since 1881 has risen from fear and from impatience that American labor unions were not fulfilling the formulae as laid down by this philosopher.

Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American Federation of Labor, was familiar with the works of Karl Marx. One of his best friends was a Marxist socialist and Gompers tells in his autobiography how the workers in the cigar factories where he worked appointed a reader who, while the others were busy rolling cigars, read to them from the pages of Karl Marx.

Samuel Gompers' greatness arises out of the fact that in the 1880's he turned sharply away from the fallacious doctrines of this little philosopher and founded a great labor movement on other principles and on other grounds. Periodically since then, however, American labor has been split by the Marxists who have attempted to overturn the principles laid down by Gompers and capture the unions for a philosophy more nearly after the principles as laid down by St. Marx.

Of course the most recent attempt has been the attempt of the C. I. O., permeated as it is with communism, and like all other such attempts the C. I. O. has failed. In contrast to the stability

After Marxism, what? Laborism — achievement of true industrial democracy

of the American labor movement has been the instability of the more socialist labor movements of Europe. There Marxism has taken more sturdy root; there has been fought out the final battle over his ideals. Samuel Gompers' relationship with Europe was always colored by his aversion for Marxist conceptions and his statesmanship extended to the European scene with lasting landmarks, for it was he who brought about the organization of the International Federation of Trade Unions on purely trade union principles and the organization of the International Labor Conference on purely trade union principles.

II.

The scene is rapidly shifting. Marxism is dead. It has passed to the graveyard of too compact philosophies. This does not mean, of course, that the Marxist ideal will not continue to corrupt the weak of the labor movement of Europe and the labor movement of America, but men with clear-cut minds know that Marxism is a primitive and childish philosophy that does not fit into the American scene and brings in its wake, when tried, bitter chasms between peoples, destructive of national unity and cooperative relations.

The British labor movement from the beginning rejected Marxist concepts. Socialism in Great Britain does not mean at all what socialism means on the continent. It produces its own brand of socialists such as Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald, and these men never attempted to destroy the British labor movement in order to bring about the triumph of Marxist concepts.

Now, then, in the year of 1939, Marxism was interred on the frontiers of Poland when Joseph Stalin, hypocritical leader of Russian workers, crossed the boundary line of this prostrated nation in

order to help the bloody Adolph Hitler carry on his campaign of carnage and destruction. Write it down in your day books, Karl Marx was assassinated by Joseph Stalin in the year 1939. For Joseph Stalin dramatized beyond the border of doubt the hollowness of the Marxist philosophy.

DEMISE OF KARL MARX

Hundreds of magazine articles, books and pamphlets have appeared in recent months to record the demise of Karl Marx. One of the more important of these books is entitled "Marxism: An Autopsy." This is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, of Boston. The author is Henry Bamford Parkes, instructor at New York University. This is not a book by just another professor. It is written with unhurried logic and with a true insight into American life. Mr. Parkes comes to bury Marx, not to praise him, but he is eminently fair and extracts what is sound from this spurious philosophy. "These two doctrines—that the proletariat will revolutionize society, and that the proletarian revolution will mean the entrance of mankind into the kingdom of freedom—are the core of Marxism."

Mr. Parkes surveys the course of Marxist society during the last 20 years. "The dictatorship of the party over the proletariat was therefore transformed, by gradual but necessary changes, into the dictatorship of a small clique over the party."

He goes on to point out the sharp contrast between labor unionism and Marxism: "The primary concern of organized labor was to maintain the bargaining strength of the trade unions and thereby to win security, higher wages and better conditions of labor. Such purposes differed fundamentally from those of the communists, who wished to use the trade unions, not to achieve security and reform within the capitalist framework, but for their own revolutionary ends. In consequence there often developed a bitter hostility between the organized proletariat and the party which claimed to represent it. The refusal of the masses to become revolutionary was attributed to treacherous leadership; the communists, therefore, attacked the social democratic and trade-union leaders as lackeys of the bourgeoisie, hired labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, social-fascists and allies of Mussolini and Hitler."

He goes on to point out the striking likeness between communism and fascism. He shows how the communists helped

Hitler achieve power in Germany: "In Great Britain and the United States, where the communists had hitherto been a negligible force, they made few converts among the working class, who had learned in the twenties to regard their disruptive tactics with suspicion; but they made enormous gains among middle-class liberal intellectuals and professionals. While Bloomsbury and Greenwich Village turned Marxist en masse, liberal journalists, university professors and ministers of religion began to discover that the Soviet Union was a paradise of democracy—a process only partially checked by the execution, in 1936, 1937 and 1938 of hundreds of Trotskyite and Old Bolshevik political leaders, generals and intellectuals."

BUREAUCRACY KNIT TO MARXISM

He goes on to point out that in democratic nations like Great Britain, the United States and France, workers do not go on strike to acquire ownership as a means of production. "What they fight for is a larger share in the profits of the employers, for shorter hours and better conditions of labor, for a greater degree of job security, and for the right to make complaints freely against unfair treatment."

Along with many other Americans, Mr. Parkes sees clearly the evils of bureaucracy. He shows, too, that the evils of bureaucracy and centralized control are inescapably knit up with the Marxist conceptions.

"The doctrine that the preservation of freedom requires that governmental authority should be limited and decentralized is as true as it ever was. The growth of direct government administration of economic affairs, which today characterizes every country in the world, means everywhere the decay of individual freedom. The only economic system under which it is possible to ensure either freedom or stability is the system under which the necessary control of individual activities is performed partly by general laws and partly by the automatic processes of the system itself, not by specific acts of administration."

So it is that Marxism has died not because Joseph Stalin is a rascal, but because Marxism is incompatible with liberty and freedom. Coercion, compulsion and suppression are the offspring of Marxism. Trade unionists in America, England and France have traditionally been the defenders of freedom and civil rights, and the widening gap between the Marxists and the American trade union movement turns primarily upon this issue of freedom.

III.

The danger is that with the collapse of the Marxist doctrines many citizens will be plunged into pessimism. Mr. Parkes does not leave his thesis at loose ends, nor does he give up in despair simply because one horizon has crum-

bled. There are better and newer goals for labor everywhere than the circumscribed boundaries that Marxism offers. As Mr. Parkes turns away from the fallacious doctrines of Karl Marx he appears to return more closely to the doctrines of Samuel Gompers. He does not say so, but any trade unionist can reach the conclusion that laborism must be substituted for socialism. Mr. Parkes lays down three goals for the future. These three goals can first be defined negatively as the correction of the weaknesses of capitalism.

1. Correction of the weakness of capitalism in its inability to operate at full capacity.
2. Correction of that weakness of capitalism which promotes inequality of income.
3. Correction of the weakness of capitalism in relation to curtailment of liberty and freedom.

These goals are certainly goals that American labor unions have had for half a century. Mr. Parkes believes that there must be a diminishment of the claims of capitalists to unearned income. He claims that the federal government must act as an intermediary between lenders and borrowers, gathering the accumulated savings of the country and passing them out at whatever rate of interest is necessary to ensure complete investment. "It is frequently alleged that government control of banking means government planning of the entire economic system. This, however, is untrue. It is not proposed that the government should itself determine where capital is to be invested; the initiative in contracting loans would belong (as at present) to the borrower, not to the government. Nor would the government acquire any share in the ownership of economic enterprises; all lendings would be in the form of loan capital, repayable in full, the risk being assumed by borrowers. The government should act merely as intermediary between those who have savings to lend and those who wish to borrow. The fixing of the interest rate would be a matter of mathematical calculation, not of arbitrary decision; it would be fixed at whatever rate is necessary to equalize savings and borrowings."

The efforts of labor unionists to increase their wages by collective bargaining is, of course, in line with this objective as set down by this economist: To accomplish freedom. Mr. Parkes believes that genuine freedom belongs only to the person. "It becomes impossible if the free market is abolished, since coercive authority over the distribution of labor must then be exercised by the state; but it is equally impossible for the worker under capitalism, as long as he is subject to dismissal at the will of his employer and can have no assurance that, if he loses one job, he can find another."

To sum up, the following quotation from this important book describes, we think, pretty much what trade unions

have tried to do over the period of the last half century:

"What is recommended in this chapter, as the most appropriate objective of working-class political and trade-union activity is, by a process of steady pressure, to bring about a gradual extension of the workers' rights in industry in the direction of job-security and of a partial control over policy. Meanwhile, the rights of stockholders should be correspondingly diminished; and wherever possible, management should be encouraged to regard the maintenance of permanent employment as its chief obligation instead of being secondary to stockholders' dividends. In return for job-security the workers would find it necessary to relinquish their claim to fixed wage and salary schedules; wages would fluctuate in accordance with the earnings of the corporation, so that the workers would have an incentive for increasing those earnings. Ultimately the worker would become vested with a property right, including both privileges and obligations, which could not be forfeited except for proved incompetence or misconduct. Such might be regarded as the appropriate end of the evolution of the American corporation, and given an intelligent trade-union leadership, a generally progressive trend in national politics, and an avoidance of any growth of either communism or fascism, it would seem to be within the limits of possibility."

This book has none of the hardness or inflexibility of the Marxist. It recognizes that democratic life must be varied and complex and that we can not follow hard and fast theories. It is an encouragement to labor unionists to find an intellectual who seems to be thinking so close to reality. Labor must cease following false fires and must see its function in relationship to industry. It must make a lot of adjustments in its own habits in order to make better relations possible. What trade unionists must do is to forsake the flossy doctrines of ancient thinking for a more progressive, realistic approach to their job. Laborism must take the place of socialism.

What is the law of nature? Is it to know that my security and that of my family, all my amusements and pleasures, are purchased at the expense of misery, deprivation, and suffering to thousands of human beings—by the terror of the gallows; by the misfortune of thousands stifling within prison walls; by the fears inspired by millions of soldiers and guardians of civilization, torn from their homes and besotted by discipline, to protect our pleasures with loaded revolvers against the possible interference of the famishing! Is it to purchase every fragment of bread that I put in my mouth and the mouths of my children by the numberless privations that are necessary to procure my abundance? Or is it to be certain that my piece of bread only belongs to me when I know that every one else has a share, and that no one starves while I eat?—Leo Tolstoy.

Walter Gordon Merritt, MEET Thurman Arnold

ONE of the curious and ironical instances of East meeting West is found in the present reachings of the U. S. Department of Justice toward the building construction industry; in particular, in reference to Thurman Arnold's attitude toward building trades unions and their practices.

For 37 years Walter Gordon Merritt and his father and his abettors have been carrying on a series of persecutions against labor unions under the antitrust laws. Mr. Merritt strove to secure decisions from the U. S. Supreme Court which tended to deny the right of strike to unions on the ground that strikes were a form of restraint of trade. He won three historic cases: the Danbury Hatters' case, the Duplex Printing Press case and the Bedford Cut Stone case.

Mr. Merritt first operated under the organization called "The American Anti-Boycott Association." So much public sentiment was raised against this association after he foreclosed on the homes of strikers at Danbury that he changed the name of his organization to League for Industrial Rights. During the last six years, Mr. Merritt has been cramped by the passage of legislation by the United States Congress giving a more stable, legal status to labor unions.

LABOR NEVER WAS A "TRUST"

However, he is still operating under his old premise that the Sherman Antitrust Law was a statute directed against labor unions. This, of course, is a mere subterfuge. Senator John Sherman himself had said in 1890:

"The bill as reported contains three or four single propositions which relate only to contracts, combinations, agreements, made with a view and designed to carry out a certain purpose, which the laws of all the states of every civilized country declare to be unlawful. It does not interfere in the slightest degree with voluntary associations made to affect public opinion to advance the interests of a particular trade or occupation.

"And so the combinations of workmen to promote their interests, promote their welfare and increase their pay, if you please, to get their fair share in the division of production, are not affected in the slightest degree—nor can they be included in the words or intent of the bill as now reported."

Senator Hoar, another Senator active in behalf of antitrust legislation, seconded this view:

"I hold, therefore, that as legislators we may constitutionally, properly and wisely allow laborers to make associations, contracts, agreements for the sake of maintaining and advancing their wages, in regard to which as a rule their

Strange bedfellows;
but the unconscious resemblance is vast

contracts are to be made with large corporations who are themselves but an association or combination or aggregation of capital on the other side. When we are permitting, or even encouraging that we are permitting and encouraging what is not only lawful, wise and profitable, but absolutely essential to the existence of the Commonwealth itself."

As a matter of fact, the Sherman Antitrust Act was amended by the Clayton Act in 1914. This was heralded as a great victory for labor, and at one time was called labor's Magna Charta. This Act declared:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held

or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

THE GENERALISSIMO OF CONFUSION EMERGES

As far as can be seen, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, has merely taken over the philosophy and practices of Walter Gordon Merritt into the Department of Justice. However, Mr. Arnold is putting all streamlined, modern improvements on Walter Gordon Merritt. Mr. Merritt practiced before courts, and he never could as boldly extend the concepts of the antitrust laws as has Mr. Arnold. Mr. Arnold appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee in July, this year, and set forth his view of his project. Mr. Arnold boasts that he has a staff of 200 lawyers behind him, and he has already invaded the building construction industry in certain cities. He says in his address before the Temporary National Economic Committee this (and it sounds exactly like Walter Gordon Merritt): "Indeed, the boycott of standardized materials is one of the principal restraints of trade today in the building industry."

Even Mr. Arnold admits he is not on quite firm legal ground. He told the committee, "I am aware of the fact that it is impossible to employ a rigid formula or rule of thumb in defining restraints of trade." Then quite astoundingly, Mr. Arnold goes on, "This bothers those who search for definite and certain plans. Nevertheless it is one of the outstanding advantages of the antitrust laws." In

(Continued on page 666)



Harris & Ewing

New, self-appointed Czar of the Building Industry, Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney-general, believes ancient anti-trust laws give him right to dictate.

NOT A WORD *About* Restraint OF TRADE

DURING the wave of sit-down strikes, afterwards repudiated by public opinion and declared illegal, no government agency or government official raised the point that sit-downs were in restraint of trade or interfering with interstate commerce. This is probably all the more surprising inasmuch as the sit-downs were carried on principally in industries that were certainly of national character. Many of them occurred in the automobile industry.

The automobile industry cannot possibly be conceived as a local industry. It gathers its raw materials from all parts of the nation. Many of the assembly factories are widely scattered, making parts and accessories which are later assembled either at Detroit or Flint or Lansing. These cars are in turn shipped to dealers in every part of the country for sale.

THURMAN'S PECULIAR QUIRK

A marked contrast to the automobile industry is the building industry, a localized industry. Usually the products are purchased by a contractor in a community from dealers within that community and they are assembled and installed on the job by workers in that community. The final product is nearly always a local product, finished and completed in the community.

If there is an industry which is decentralized, local and still competitive, it is the building trades industry, and yet Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney

General, believes that he has in the Sherman antitrust laws, of ancient vintage, the legal rights to dictate the rules that are to govern practices in this industry.

In 1936 and 1937 the country experienced a wave of sit-down strikes. In common with many business and labor practices, the sit-down had a restraining effect on trade and commerce, interstate as well as intrastate. Many appeals were made to the federal government to interfere in suppressing the sit-downs. The government refused. Its attitude was reflected by the following statements made by official spokesmen:

On March 27, 1937, Labor Secretary Perkins said, "The sit-down strike technique is a violation of the law of trespass."

While the statement of Attorney General Cummings is hardly crystal-clear, if it reveals anything, which is doubtful, there is certainly no evidence of a conclusion on his part that the occasion called for application of the antitrust acts. On the same day he said, "I think I will leave the matter (legality of sit-downs) where it is; I am going to leave it to others to argue the matter."

Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, on March 25, 1937, observed that the court decisions had consistently prevented the government from providing ways to industrial peace, and indicated that court attitudes were partially to blame for sit-downs.

MURPHY CALLED SIT-DOWN ILLEGAL

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on January 13, 1939, Attorney General Frank Murphy, referring to the Michigan sit-downs, said, "I have never condoned the sit-down. From the very beginning I warned the union representatives that the sit-down was illegal."

Thus, while it was uniformly admitted, except by Cummings, that the sit-down was illegal, because criminal and civil remedies existed, and because the conduct was not such as to justify prosecution for a criminal conspiracy to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce, no antitrust law prosecutions were initiated.

Today the law is the same. But the conduct complained of is not generally admitted to be unlawful, and if it were, the same remedies exist. Many of the labor practices which the question-begging Arnold seeks to suppress are legitimate competitive practices, no more harmful than the same practices universally applied by employers in manufacturing and merchandising.

If labor members are guilty of extortion, as Arnold states, let them be prosecuted for that and labor will be grateful. As for jurisdictional strikes, if Arnold had any comprehension of realities he would realize that these are symptoms, not of conspiracy in restraint of trade, but of competition. The fact that "jurisdictional strikes have been condemned by the A. F. of L. itself" does not make them illegal, Mr. Arnold. There is a slight distinction between imperfection and crime.

With respect to "perpetuating unnecessarily costly and uneconomic practices in the housing industry," if Mr. Arnold was not asleep during the hearings of the Monopoly Committee, of which he was a member, he should recall that whatever factors keep housing costs high, it is not organized labor, for such construction is almost all nonunion.

Labor objects to the practices of the Department of Justice which would make it the scapegoat for economic ills for which others are responsible. It condemns the Department's resort to inapplicable laws to cover up the incompetence of its prosecuting officials.

From a Legal Point of View

The basis of the antitrust laws is the Sherman Act. Its principal provisions are:

(1) That "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce" among the states or with foreign countries is illegal.

(Continued on page 663)



STRIKES HAVE DEVELOPED IN MOST PART INTO ORDERLY PROCEDURES OF PROTEST

Solicitor General of New York

HENRY EPSTEIN, Solicitor General, state of New York, in the New York Times:

"When Mr. Arnold speaks of prospective action against which his warning is issued, he does so as a prosecutor with court attitudes in mind. Hardly does he evidence that alertness to the correspondence of law and reality which is so often lacking in courts. For the courts one might offer the time-honored explanation of the need for first observing the experiences of the facts. There is no such excuse for the active officials.

"Perhaps the explanation is that Professor Arnold in leaving the academic walls bodily has retained them about his mind. For certainly the folklore of capitalism has caught him up in its folds when he forgets the classic purpose of judicial function and the official's position in labor disputes:

"The interests of capital and labor are at times inimical and the courts may not decide controversies between the parties so long as neither resorts to violence, deceit or misrepresentation to bring about desired results." (N. Y. Court of Appeals in Stillwell Theatres, Inc., v. Kaplan, 259 N. Y. 405, 410.)

"It was thought by most of us that the majority opinion in Duplex v. Deering had been peacefully interred (Justice McReynolds alone remains of that majority), and the views of Messrs. Brandeis, Holmes and Clarke were now accepted.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY

"Sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act were designed, or have been construed liberally to accomplish what New York State has frankly set down in Section 340 of the General Business Law: That human labor is not a commodity or article of commerce and that labor unions must not be subjected to the crushing application of antitrust laws. Mr. Arnold by his proposed action would restore to the courts the decision in the struggle, despite the warning of Justices Brandeis and Holmes:

"It is not for judges to determine whether such conditions exist, nor is it their function to set the limits of permissible contest and to declare the duties which the new situation demands. This is the function of the legislature which, while limiting individual and group rights of aggression and defense, may substitute processes of justice for the more primitive method of trial by combat." (Duplex case, p. 488.)

"Congress had in Sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act (as we had hoped they would now be construed) freed the labor union from the effective application of the anti-monopoly statutes, which never were intended to strike at them. It is well known that the calamity of the collection of the judgment in the Danbury Hatters' case by sale on execution of workingmen's homes found answer in this promise (the amendments in the Clayton case) of no possible recurrence.

WHAT *They Say* About THURMAN'S COUP

Baffled by inexplicable
attitude of liberal government
toward labor

Analysis of some of Mr. Arnold's 'restraints' may well cause doubt as to the fulfillment of that promise. We may disregard his specific examples, because others may choose other examples and apply his principles. It is the principle that matters, not Mr. Arnold's example.

"The most flagrant instance is the record of 'types of unreasonable restraint' chosen by the assistant attorney general:

WHAT IS USELESS LABOR?

"2. Unreasonable restraints designed to compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor."

"Who is to determine the uselessness or lack of necessity? The employer, the workers, the courts or perhaps Mr. Arnold or his successor prosecutor? The teamster example is one. Is not that a struggle between labor and capital to supply greater spread of employment, which barring 'violence, deceit or misrepresentation,' the courts must leave to the field of economic conflict?

"But let us take a more striking possibility: Suppose the employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been well organized in the

period of 1929-35, when about 185,000 workers were dismissed by that corporation. In those years, despite a 5,000,000 increase in shares, despite maintenance of the famous \$9 dividends, of \$52,000,000 increased dividend payments, 185,000 workers were discharged. Efficiency, mechanical improvements, etc., all contributed.

"By Mr. Arnold's test a strike to compel the retention of some of these 'unnecessary' or 'useless' workers, even at the expense of shorter hours for all, or at the expense of less dividends, would constitute or might constitute a violation of law. Is this the province of the courts under the law today?"

American Federation of Labor

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Frank Murphy, Attorney General:

I am making this inquiry because the position taken by Mr. Arnold constitutes a grave perversion of the law and runs directly counter to the clearly expressed intent of the Congress of the United States when it adopted the Clayton Act.

That Act specifically and completely exempted labor organizations and members and officers thereof from prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Law on any grounds or pretexts.

Let me make it clear that the American Federation of Labor does not contend



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

that illegal activities of any labor union or members or officers thereof should go unpunished. On the contrary, we urge that such offenses be prosecuted under the proper laws applicable thereto. But we do insist that the antitrust laws cannot and must not be invoked against labor organizations, because these laws themselves do not permit such prosecution. That is fundamental and unassailable.

PROVISION OF CLAYTON ACT IS CITED

I regret the necessity of having to call to your attention the language of the Clayton Act itself and the statements made on the floor of Congress at the time of its adoption. The Clayton Act says:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

QUOTES FROM HOUSE DEBATE

The final clause of this paragraph was an amendment added to the bill. Representative Henry made the following statement to the House of Representatives explaining the purpose and history of the amendment:

"Mr. Chairman, there has been so much controversy about what was intended when the original Sherman Antitrust law was passed that I think we should make clear just what was intended by this law.

"Some of us do not believe Section 7 as originally written by the Committee on the Judiciary expressed exactly what should be in this bill. Therefore, we took exception to the language of the first part of the paragraph in Section 7 and insisted there should be additional language.

"Among others who agreed that the language was not plain enough were the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Kitchin, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hinebaugh, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Graham, the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Towner, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Lewis, and myself.

"We met to confer and concluded that we ought to make the language more explicit. In that conference held in the committee room of the Committee on Rules, on the evening of May 21, 1914, we agreed that this language should be added at the end of the first paragraph of Section 7, to wit, after the word 'thereof': 'nor shall such organizations, orders or associations or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the antitrust laws.'

"This language I have read is exactly the verbiage used by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Webb) in the amendment offered by him in the amendment agreed upon by Mr. Kitchin and our conferees in my office.

"The Committee on the Judiciary courteously accepted the language as proposed by the gentleman in the conference, believing, I assume, that we were correct and that the original language used by them was not explicit.

"So we came to a satisfactory agreement with the House Judiciary Committee about this addition to the first part of Section 7, and, so far as I am concerned, we are standing squarely with the Committee for that paragraph with our added language.

"We called into the conference with us the heads of the American Federation of Labor and submitted this amendment to them, and said to them that we believed its adoption as an addition to Section 7 would clearly exempt labor organizations and farmers' organizations from the provisions of the antitrust laws.

"They agreed with us; they called their counsel into the conference with us and we all concurred that the amendment added to the paragraph of Section 7 would give these organizations what they have desired so long, and all they have been struggling for since the original enactment of the Sherman antitrust laws.

"In my judgment, when Congress was dealing with 'combinations in restraint of trade' it never intended that the law should apply to labor organizations or farmers' organizations without capital and not for profit. The courts took a different view of it and construed the Act as it was never intended that it should be interpreted. The time has come when we can correct that error and write the language in the law as those gentlemen insist that it should be and should have been * * *

"Now, gentlemen, organized labor has never asked that they be permitted under the law to commit crimes or to do unlawful things. They have never come to this government and pleaded for special privileges. They have never asked for anything to which they are not entitled at our hands.

"They have said that when we are dealing with conspiracies in restraint of trade and combinations and trusts it was never intended that the man who sells his labor—his God-given right—should be classed as conspiracy against trade or any unlawful combinations against the antitrust laws.

"We are now about to correct the error and make it plain and specific, by clear-cut and direct language that the antitrust laws against conspiracies in trade shall not be applied to labor organizations and farmers' unions." (51 Cong. Rec. 9541.)

After this explanation, the House adopted the amendment by a vote of 207 to 0 and it was also adopted by the Senate and became part of the law of the land.

In the face of the clear language of the law and the clear intent of Congress as expressed in the debate before passage of the Clayton Act, how can the position of Mr. Arnold be justified?

May I also call to your attention the fact that labor union officials already have been indicted under the antitrust laws at the instance of the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., and in St. Louis. This action was taken in defiance of the Clayton Act and on the sham pretext that in calling a jurisdictional strike a union is not lawfully carrying out its legal objects.

JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES ARE NOT UNLAWFUL

There are many different types of jurisdictional strikes. Essentially, however, they result from competition between members of two or more unions for the right to do certain work. In many cases jurisdictional disputes constitute a method of organization. Certainly no one will question the fact that organization is a primary and wholly legitimate object of a union.

The American Federation of Labor believes that when jurisdictional disputes arise between unions they should be settled, if possible, by negotiation or mediation, rather than by strike action. But neither the American Federation of Labor nor any other labor organization has ever before encountered the theory that jurisdictional strikes are unlawful under the antitrust laws.

FRANK STATEMENT ON DEPARTMENT'S POLICY REQUESTED

I would be glad to submit to you, if you so desire, a more detailed analysis of the faulty reasoning and uninformed statements contained in Mr. Arnold's letter.

I might mention, also, that the Hon. Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, has informed me that Mr. Arnold stated to him that he was preparing a brief, in behalf of the Government of the United States, intervening as amicus curiae, upholding the contention of a C. I. O. union in the Apex Hosiery case that it could not be sued for damages under the antitrust laws.

But what I want to emphasize in this letter is the firm conviction of the American Federation of Labor that no labor organization or its members can be prosecuted under the antitrust laws.

And what I respectfully request from you is a frank statement as to whether the Department of Justice, by some experimental and distorted interpretation of these laws, is now trying to make them apply to the activities of labor organizations and their members.

It seems inconceivable to me that an Administration notable for its friendliness to labor should adopt a retrogressive policy advocated hitherto only by the most extreme reactionary enemies of labor.

HOW HIGH *is* LOW COST *Housing*

THURMAN ARNOLD, that excellent gentleman of cap and gown, first cloaked his illegal attacks on the building trades by pretending that it was organized labor which was guilty of keeping low cost housing high. More recently, the excellent Mr. Arnold has not played upon this string so violently. The fact is, facts and figures do not support Mr. Arnold in either of his contentions that building costs are today higher, or that organized labor is responsible for their altitude.

In the first place, most residences are built by non-union labor.

In the second place, the labor bill has rapidly fallen in residential construction.

In the third place, unit costs have constantly diminished on these jobs.

Contrary to Mr. Arnold's inference, the greater prefabrication of materials has not resulted in lowering of costs to the consumer. True, increased factory prefabrication of parts of a house cuts down labor time on the job. But the greater cost of such materials, coupled with freight and other handling costs, seems to increase the cost of the completed structure rather than to lower it.

There is another method of comparison. That is to compare the costs of various groups of dwelling units that have actually been built for the purpose of achieving good low-cost housing. Of course it is impossible to make a direct comparison between such groups because there is no such thing as the average, or standard house. Items of equipment, room sizes, number of rooms, land coverage and land beautification, vary illimitably. Nevertheless, the study of several different developments supplies evidence that when the object is good, durable housing as low in cost as possible for a high standard in comfort, the best approach lies not in the displacement of labor by use of prefabricated materials, but the more efficient use of labor in well planned, coordinated construction of many similar units. Using, moreover, the old traditional materials which can readily be supplied by dealers in any city, and with which workmen on the job are familiar.

Here are a few samples showing comparative costs of various types:

Purdue University Housing Research project: detailed cost studies of construction of several small detached houses of different designs, using many prefabricated materials with consequent lowering of labor time on the job. Two examples showed construction costs of \$4,440 and \$4,534 respectively, with 38 cents and 36 cents per cubic foot. It was indicated that further insulation must be supplied to make one of these houses comfortably habitable.

Figures indicate that costs have sharply declined, and that the labor bill dwindles

General Houses group at Parkbelt, Md: sponsored by a corporation devoted to prefabricated housing, erected with own materials and supervision. Five room, flat roof, no basement houses, using wall and roof panels. Ten houses built; construction cost claimed by sponsors at \$5,400 each, exclusive of land, sewer, roads, utilities, etc. Actual construction cost appears to be higher. Construction period, six months. Project abandoned because public acceptance of houses could not be secured. Cubic foot cost figures to more than 70 cents a cube.

National Lumber Manufacturers Association demonstration group, Glen Echo, Md. Eight houses of different types, sizes from one to four bedrooms. Lumber extensively used in construction. Costs from \$2,280 to \$3,500; average cost \$2,875. Cubic foot costs from 19.6 to 27.8 cents. This construction cost does not include contractor's profit, land, financing, grading, screening, weatherstripping, landscaping nor walks. Houses do not have central heat; most have no basement.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Corp. metal farm house group, sponsored by Farm Security Administration. Definitely substandard shelter. Houses and farm buildings of prefabricated corrugated metal panels, bolted together.

Construction cost about \$2,500, of which a very small percentage goes to labor. Houses do not include basement, central heat nor bathroom.

Glen Martin development, near Baltimore, Md. An \$8,000,000 housing development. Two-story, 12-unit buildings, use of traditional materials—brick, lumber, cinder block, slate roofs, wood trim and floors. Efficient use of labor in assembly line fashion. Dwelling units average 4.22 rooms. Has achieved very low costs for durable, completely equipped dwellings. Cost of \$4,500 per dwelling unit includes site, utilities, roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, park spaces, water and sewer, landscaping, etc. We estimate construction cost at less than \$3,500 per dwelling unit. This includes individual central oil heat, electric range, refrigerator, water heater. Announced cubic foot cost, 30 cents.

Lambert development, Princeton, N. J. Ten dwellings, semi-detached. Four rooms and bath, no basement, oil circulating heater. Walls, veneered brick; slate roofs, wood floors. Construction cost, \$2,488 per unit. We do not have cubic foot cost. Union labor was used for all construction. Construction period, three months.

All these examples of low-cost housing were built and financed by private industry in suburban locations. The comparatively high investment value of those built of traditional materials is evident. In keeping his eyes fixed on his immediate aim, that of eliminating labor on the job, the experimenter in new materials and techniques of building appears to be defeating his larger aim, of producing a substantial, long-time investment at a low total cost.

We consider it is no more than good labor reporting for us to give such facts as these, through the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL**, to our membership. But we deplore the tendency to greater

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Workmen nailing roofing boards at Glen Martin development. Efficiently planned line construction of units like these, using "traditional" materials and methods, beats "new techniques" in producing good low cost dwellings.



WALTER S. GIFFORD

"IN a business such as ours," said Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in November, 1934, "which so vitally concerns so many people, the public has a right to the fullest information as to how its affairs are conducted."

No reasonable man could find fault with that proposition. Yet, as Mr. Gifford well knows, for more than the 60 years of the telephone company's history prior to 1935, with the exception of occasional accidental disclosures, the public has known practically nothing of the internal affairs of the company beyond the facts carefully chosen by the company's management for public revelation.

These facts have been shrewdly selected with the design of catering to the democratic aspirations of the American people. The company is understandably proud of its jealously coveted reputation, established at the expense of many millions of dollars collected from its subscribers. Polls of opinion conducted at its instigation amply attest the company's success as a molder of public opinion. The multitude beholds the company as a model of assorted virtues symbolizing, among other things, Democratic and Popular Ownership, Constant Progress, Efficiency of Operation, Superiority of U. S. Phones, Necessity of Central Unified Control, etc., etc.

But is the company all of these things? Or even any of them?

MORE GLIMPSES *Into* *Private Life* of A. T. & T.

Embarrassed by its riches,
Mother Bell continues its
ironic course as the world's
biggest corporation

There have been dissenters. With respect to Popular Ownership, for example, some people have been unimpressed by the company's boast that "no one owns more than 1 per cent of the common stock," when a simple computation shows it means nothing except that no one owns much more than \$20,000,000 worth of stock, a condition hardly conclusive of democratic or popular ownership.

Others were unconvinced that the A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries personify Constant Progress or Superiority of U. S. Phones. These knew that an American by the name of Robert G. Brown invented the handset phone in 1878 and it was never widely introduced in the U. S. until 1926—and by that time it had become identified as the "French" phone!

Nor, to the discerning, were the claims of Efficiency of Operation and Necessity of Central Unified Control worthy of credence in view of the fact that though the "French phone" was cheaper to produce than the old desk set, the A. T. & T. charged the subscriber more.

WHAT NUMBER, PLEASE?

Because the public continued to entertain a high opinion of the telephone company in spite of some evidence contrariwise is not entirely a reflection on the public's gullibility. Neither is it an unqualified tribute to the company's genius for effective propaganda. Few people are accustomed to dealing with the almost astronomical figures which are involved in the A. T. & T.'s financial statements. After all, there are many who do not fully appreciate the extent of the gap, for instance, between \$69,792,604 and \$2,070,813,000. He who attempts an analysis of the telephone company without forewarning is often incapable of believing the truth which his accurate mathematics reveals, and he falsely concludes that his calculations must be in error. Thus the very magnitude of the A. T. & T. serves it as a protective cloak.

Moreover, while many individuals may have held well founded suspicions regarding practices of far more fundamental significance than any yet mentioned, suspicions are not the same as facts, and the honor of many men forbids their acting as if they are the same. The process of determining whether a suspicion is supported by fact, however, may involve an expense which few can

afford, especially when the suspicion relates to the telephone system.

This observation is confirmed by the experience of the federal government. In 1935 Congress authorized the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the telephone industry. This investigation ranks with the most significant and thorough economic studies ever undertaken. It was conducted by a numerous staff of experts, and required a period of two years. It cost the government one and a half million dollars.

THE BELL FAILED TO RING

The results of the investigation were as strange as the investigation was momentous. The staff reports filled over 70 volumes, ranging from 50 to 500 typewritten pages, and contained over 2,000 exhibits. The information collected was public. But, while some of the most casual and inconsequential hearings conducted by government agencies have enjoyed the dignity of printed publication, these reports of unparalleled importance remain buried and inaccessible in the files of the FCC without benefit of printed publication!

True, a few copies of the report were reproduced by the planographing process, but these copies were quickly exhausted, so that the publicity which the subject matter warranted was never realized. Though the A. T. & T. has successfully escaped the effective publication of its affairs through government channels, "individual enterprise," to which the organization pays lip tribute, has assumed the neglected burden.

Mr. N. R. Danielian, a financial and utility expert, formerly an instructor of economics at Harvard University and an employee of the FCC, has rendered public service in making available many of the most important findings of the investigation. In his recently published book, "A. T. & T., The Story of Industrial Conquest," * Mr. Danielian presents a comprehensive picture of what the A. T. & T. is, how it got that way, and how it works. Mr. Danielian's volume recommends itself, not alone for its marshaling of facts, each of which is supported by reference to public records, but also for the social evaluation which accompanies the exposition.

THE VEIL IS LIFTED

Today, in the midst of an economy the most basic principle of which is supposed to be free competition, the A. T. & T. stands as the largest private corporation the world has ever known, with assets almost double those of the mammoth

* The Vanguard Press, \$3.75.

U. S. Steel Corporation. It stands as a securely entrenched monopoly which has extended its operations into fields never dreamed of by its founders. It has more stockholders than any other corporation. It is the greatest private employer of labor in America. Through its 16 million phones, it directly serves more than 125 million Americans, and through its patent controls and subsidiary activities indirectly influences the lives of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Its gross revenues exceed those of any government except only the greatest of the world powers. Its profits have been the most consistently bountiful in the history of mankind—and its political force is immeasurable. And withal, we repeat, a private monopoly.

The A. T. & T. soft pedals its monopolistic character, but a realistic appraisal of the organization requires this feature to be emphasized and reemphasized. All its other attributes are made possible by this important underlying fact, a fact of which the company's officers have constantly been aware, as evidenced by the numerous documents cited by Mr. Danielian.

VIEW OF EMPIRE

Before surveying the fruits of this monopoly, a glance at the physical structure of the empire is enlightening. The A. T. & T. controls numerous subsidiaries, which in their turn control numerous other subsidiaries, unto a grand total of 273 corporations. Chief among the A. T. & T. subsidiaries are the actual operating telephone companies which span the United States, and the Western Electric Company, which manufactures most of the telephone instruments and much of the other equipment used by the operating companies, and which functions as the purchasing department for the system. Among the host of others are the Teletype Corporation, Electric Research Products, Inc., Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and their activities extend into the moving picture industry, radio, television, telegraph, photo-electric equipment, public address systems, race-timing equipment and a variety of electrical devices, not to mention the system's international affiliations.

Control of the operating telephone companies was acquired in the early periods by the exaction of from 30 to 50 per cent of their stock in compensation for a franchise which permitted them to use the telephone patents. In addition the operating companies were required to pay high rentals for the use of the telephone instruments, title to which remained in A. T. & T. After the expiration of the patent rights, control was secured and extended by the purchase of stock in the operating companies.

"Free initiative" within the telephone system is about as welcome as it is to power-saturated dictators of Europe and the East. The operating companies have only a nominal independence. The president of the A. T. & T. is empowered to vote their stock and to appoint their officers and directors.

Thus is the scenery set for the shearing. The greatest source of the A. T. & T.'s income is from the operating companies which are themselves monopolies in their respective areas. The operating companies serve as a conduit to collect revenues from the consumers and pour them into the swelling coffers of A. T. & T. Lest the public object to the richness of the golden flow, the channels are variously disguised as license fees, rental charges, interest charges, and equipment costs. After these drainings come stock and cash dividends, generous enough portions in themselves, but the only fragment of the whole which is frankly admitted to be profit.

A. T. & T. AT WORK

From 1900 to 1935 the operating companies of the telephone system paid \$1,743,000,000 in dividends to the A. T. & T. In addition the A. T. & T. collected "modest" license fees from its operating companies in the amount of \$446,000,000.

This item is a part of the "operating expenses" of the subsidiaries. An additional \$251,000,000 was paid the A. T. & T. by the operating companies in interest charges. Another \$476,000,000 was collected through the Long Lines (long-distance) department. And, of course, A. T. & T.'s share in the accumulated surplus of \$245,245,774 must not be overlooked. In the meantime Western Electric has been indulging in its own form of gluttony. At least 60 per cent of the more than \$4 billion in the operating companies' plant and equipment accounts has been manufactured by, or purchased through, Western Electric, which likewise enjoys a monopoly in its functions, and not being a utility is immune even theoretically, to regulation. The operating companies buy from Western Electric, not because the price is right, or the merchandise unmatched, but because A. T. & T. directs the purchases. Who within

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ONE OF THE MANY COSTLY BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CENTRALIZED *Government* Need Not be UNDEMOCRATIC

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Tennessee Valley Authority

For six years a great experiment has been going on in the Tennessee Valley. Usually this is thought of merely as an experiment in power production and power distribution. It is more than that; it is an experiment in new government techniques.

This far-reaching address by Mr. Lilienthal was given before the Southern Political Science Association in November. It is probably the most important pronouncement on government made during the present decade. Only excerpts are herewith published.

DURING the past decade this democracy has come to far-reaching decisions concerning the responsibility of the national government for the welfare of all its citizens. For the first time the Congress has defined the duty of the federal government with respect to unemployment. It has legislated on minimum wages and hours, on social security and old-age pensions. National policies on agricultural production have been adopted. The public will has been expressed in national legislation on a variety of other issues close to the lives of every man and woman in the country. It is now clear that the struggle to secure national recognition of national problems in these new fields is behind us. But fresh engagements lie ahead. As new problems grow to national proportions, the people of the country will from time to time find it necessary to grant further powers to their central government. The trend is unmistakable; it cannot be denied. * * *

REASONABLE FEARS OF BIGNESS

The plain fact of the matter is that many people, among whom I count myself, in the government service and in private life, are deeply troubled on this score. We feel there is an urgent need for methods and procedures whereby the administration of essential national functions shall not become so concentrated at Washington, so overpowering in size and so distant from the everyday life of ordinary people as to undermine confidence in all governmental activities.

There is a sound distrust of bigness and of remote control among the rank and file in this country. That uneasiness is shared by many in positions of responsibility who have had an opportunity to observe their hazards and limited effectiveness. Business has felt the force of this revulsion against overwhelming bigness and remoteness; some of our wiser business leaders are experimenting with methods of halting that trend. And

By making decisions in the field, by "localizing" policies, democracy can be achieved

in the field of government thoughtful men in this administration recognize that distrust of bigness and of executive centralization applies also to the administration of public powers. Furthermore, they recognize that there is in American thinking a tradition going back at least a generation which identifies the exercise of federal functions with top-heavy, cumbersome, centralized administration in the nation's capital. * * *

A central government is bound to suffer from lack of knowledge of local conditions, of parochial customs. In a country as vast as the United States, in which local and regional differences are so vital and so precious, more and more we come to recognize that powers centrally administered from the national capital cannot take into account the almost incredible range of physical and economic variations within our boundaries. * * *

Likewise it must be conceded that excessive centralization at the national capital causes interminable delays in arriving at decisions and putting them into effect. When every recommendation, each regulation and even requisitions must all be submitted for examination, approval and action at headquarters, nothing can be done very promptly. Some of the ablest men in the United States are in the service of the national government at the capital; but their superior ability is almost powerless when, as is often true, the laws or regulations under which they work provide for excessive centralization of administration. It is ironic but true that it is usually the dry-as-dust mediocrity who prevails over the superior man of imagination and initiative where administrative procedure is not geared to the deeper needs of an enterprise. * * *

EMOTIONAL FEARS OF BIGNESS

A democratic government must retain the confidence of the people for whose welfare it must act. When confidence is replaced by uneasiness, fears develop that the granting of further powers may be abused. Ridicule at the apparent senselessness of some government official takes the place of pride. Democracy cannot thrive long in an atmosphere of scorn or fear. One of two things ultimately happens. Either the distrustful citizens



DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

refuse to yield to the national government power which it should have, or an arrogant central government imposes its will by force. In either case the substance of democracy has perished.

So this is our dilemma. Let us concede that if this democracy is to survive and be effective in the world today, its citizens must intrust the federal government with increasingly larger powers to deal with emerging social and economic problems. Only a hopeless antiquarian can ignore the significance of advancements in communication and transportation, the new mobility of our population and the swift contagion of our once local problems. It is folly to contend today that questions of public health, of child labor, of food supply, are matters for purely local control. State boundaries no longer shelter reasonable economic and social units. Most of the agitation against centralization of authority in the federal government in the name of "States Rights" is not in good faith. It comes from those whose selfish economic aspirations require an impotent central government for fulfillment. And it must be recognized that there is genuine peril if the powers of the federal government are hopelessly outdistanced by the trend to centralized control in industry and commerce and finance. We must have a strong, vital, responsive central government. And yet the dangers of centralized administration are all too evident. They cannot longer be ignored.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS OF CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION

We must develop better techniques of public administration or these added powers may themselves destroy the democratic institutions they are inaugurated to improve.

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WILLIAM GREEN WRITES

More Than a Book

NOT many labor leaders write books. Theirs is a life of action. Swift decisions must be made every hour of every day. Usually their programs are filled to overflowing with conferences, speech-making and the handling of strikes. Not many labor leaders are habituated to the writing craft. This does not mean that if they put their minds to it they could not turn out vital, concrete, eloquent and important books. James Russell Lowell, the American critic, said books are usually written by the men who shouldn't and are not written by the men who should.

A fine exception to this general rule is a new book by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, entitled in timely fashion "Labor and Democracy." This book is more than a mere book. It is a challenging call to defend the American way with courage and faith. It is representative of the best in the American labor movement. The book is not a dry commentary on labor problems. It is made to grow out of the life and experience of Mr. Green. It begins as interestingly as a novel.

LIFE OF MINER'S CHILD

"In my earliest recollections, the day began when father took his lunch bucket and went to the mine where he stayed all day, and ended with an evening meal by lamplight, followed by bed. In the intervening hours came play, but with only such playthings as we could devise, and then school. School I liked—my mind was active and I made my way easily through such books as were available. Our school, like all our houses, was bare, for ours was a mining village which provided scanty resources. My father, an English coal miner, had brought his Welsh bride to Coshocton in 1870, hoping for a better life in the New World. As was his habit in England, he joined the union and attended union meetings regularly. We children in the home associated work with the union as a matter of course. Practically everybody in our little community worked in the mines or was employed by the coal company. The children of our household played with children of other miners' families, and all of our homes were alike. Sometimes we were cold and did not have enough to eat. Our home was without comforts and there were not enough beds for us all to sleep comfortably. We never heard any complaining about the necessity for work, only thankfulness when work was steady and income dependable. At the best, father's income provided only necessities.

His "Labor and Democracy" is a challenging call to defend the American Way with courage and faith.

"Life in our mining town was simple and its only excitements were the ups and downs in human living. From the newspaper point of view, nothing ever happened except mine accidents, but from my boyish point of view there were thrilling happenings like going to church on Sundays and seeing everybody else; meeting with other boys to go fishing on summer days; lying on the soft earth under the summer sun; sitting on the front steps in the summer evening and listening to father and mother and the neighbors talk, often telling of life and work in the Old World and the many things that happen to any family but which are important when they happen to those you know. As I heard mother and father talk of their old homes I felt so sorry that they had left such good homes. Later I came to realize they were two of many disillusioned persons who came to the New World with high hopes of opportunity and plenty for all and found only the primitive conditions of a new continent and the hardships of creating a new civilization. The union was the one factor in their life in the New World which linked them with the Old and brought some sense of security which deepened as the union itself became secure."

TRENCHANT COMMENT

The book is replete with important and incisive comments on the labor scene. "In spite of such difficulties," Mr. Green says, "I have always thought cooperatives provided a solution of some of the problems of isolated workers like miners and workers in textile mill villages, but the cooperatives should be preceded by a credit union to supply capital and credit."

Those citizens outside of the labor movement will be interested in Mr. Green's remark about strikes. "While all these acts of violence might satisfy temporary anger, however justified, they put nothing into the pockets of the miners unless they led to adjustment of disputes and better conditions of work."

Another comment: "Here again I was impressed by these inescapable conclusions: there can be no income without production, workers cannot prosper unless industry prospers, and that high wages are not necessarily high production costs."



WILLIAM GREEN

Mr. Green describes that decade from 1929 to 1939 as a period of "transition toward social control." In this chapter he discusses the rise of the C. I. O. He stirringly declares: "Stripped of its mask, the C. I. O. stands indicted by the judgment of American labor as an organization of workers misled by false claims into a movement whose real purpose is to enhance the power and perpetuate the will of a few self-seeking individuals who, as self-appointed spokesmen of these workers, can turn this power to their own selfish ends. Small wonder that the unions which finally discovered the true nature of the C. I. O. began to desert its ranks in great masses. The textile workers, the ladies' garment workers, the automobile workers and others have renounced their allegiance to the C. I. O. and its bankrupt leadership."

Mr. Green did not end, of course, on a note of pessimism. He points out if democracies move slowly in crises, they have the strength inherent in cooperation. He points out that "The future of democracy on all continents, as well as here in the United States, lies largely in the hands of labor. Wage earners and their families constitute the great majority of the people. It is primarily the workers and the other under-privileged who gain new opportunity with each forward step in establishing for every human being real opportunity for his progress in all the relationships of our common life. Wage earners are helpless without the opportunity for progress which democracy provides. We want to see an end of starvation on this earth—whether starvation for food or for the opportunity

(Continued on page 672)

LONDON *Review Scans*

U. S. BARE NEUTRAL

The London Electrical Review is the leading electrical publication of Great Britain. It was established in 1872. An article of great interest to Americans is the article entitled "Multiple-Earthed Neutrals" by T. C. Gilbert, electrical engineer. This article states the case against the bare neutral system based mainly on American experience. It has considerable interest at this time because of the movement in the United States to bring the bare neutral in wholesale. Of particular interest are quotations from the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association apparently opposing bare neutral.

A STATEMENT emanating from the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association of America says: "Pressure, rather than proof or persuasion, has, in the past few years, been brought upon the electrical industry in Canada and the United States to use bare neutral wiring, the main supporting arguments, forwarded by the supply interests, being that it has had a long, successful and widespread use in England, where it is found cheap and safe, and is now in good repute."

My comment here is confined to the way in which the proposal concerns primarily nonelectrical interests. In Australia the m.e.n.* has now been abandoned. In Melbourne it is barred from all metropolitan areas because of its liability to pick up stray currents, especially from traction systems, to aggravate electrolysis, to overload neutral lines and earth connections, and ultimately to result in the disappearance through electrolytic corrosion of earth electrodes at the point of discharge. The State Commission of Victoria states: "M.e.n. in the rural areas has been abandoned, as we have found earth leakage protection superior in every way. The dependence of protection upon the continuity of the neutral conductor could no longer be contemplated with equanimity."

WATER COMPANIES PROTEST

In the United States the report of the Committee on Electrolysis and Electrical Interference, presented before the annual convention in 1935 of the American Water Works Association, provides informative reading. (It is obtainable from the offices of the Association, 22 East Fortieth Street, New York; other relevant information is also freely available from the same source.) * * *

In 1927, therefore, the association modified the 1920 resolution by adding as a proviso that "The American Water Works Association approves the practice of

* Multiple-earthed neutral.

Leading British Journal points out fallacies underlying contentions of friends of bare neutral

grounding the secondaries of lighting transformers on water pipes for the purpose of safeguarding life and property, provided that appreciable electric current flows over such ground connections only during comparatively short and infrequent intervals when the ground connections are fulfilling their specific protective purposes, and provided that such ground connections impose no responsibility upon the pipe owning company." The 1927 resolution also stated that the association was opposed to the use of water pipes as electrical conductors, except as above, and that "since experience with certain power distribution practices which have come into use has shown that grounding may result in hazard to the pipe structures and water works employees, it hereby withdraws its former general endorsement of grounding to water pipes." * * *

This form of wiring, known as "bare neutral interior wiring," involves the use of one or more insulated conductors and a bare or uninsulated neutral. To prevent arcing and heating at points of accidental contact between this bare neutral wire and electrical conduit, house piping and other metallic structures, direct metallic connection is advocated at accessible points. The house piping, conduits and other metallic structures are therefore electrically in parallel with the neutral conductor, and may carry a substantial part of any current flowing in the neutral. An investigation recently made on bare neutral installations by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., at the request of the Edison Electric Institute, revealed that in 65 per cent of the tests reported the house piping and other metallic structures carried from 25 to 100 per cent of the total neutral current.

WATER PIPES CARRY CURRENT

Definite opposition to bare neutral wiring was expressed by a subcommittee reporting on this subject to the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association, but its recommendations were overridden by the main committee and the National Electrical Code was modified to permit further extension of the use of the bare neutral in cooker and water heater circuits. This change in the Code was objected to by the water interests, as these circuits carry heavier electrical loads than ordi-

nary house circuits. In the case of water heaters the bare neutral was to be directly connected to the water pipes at the heater.

Subsequently, however, the electrical committee decided not to permit the use of bare neutrals for water heaters, and to restrict their use to cooker circuits installed with a cable having a non-metallic outer covering. This means that the neutral of the cooker circuits will have an outer covering of nonconducting braid only, whereas in the approved method of house wiring both the line and the neutral conductors must have a specified thickness of rubber insulation plus an outer braid. * * *

Probably the best summary of the position as I suggest it should be considered in this country is found in three paragraphs of a report made by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, New York, to an industrial commission, on the subject of "Bare Neutral." These are:

"From time to time for many years in one country or another, various proposals have been made to establish numerous earth connections on interior wiring systems or, which amounts to much the same thing, to remove the precautions against current leakage to nonelectrical objects at numerous points, thereby saving the cost of maintaining insulation. Those owning the nonelectrical objects in private buildings have not yet had these proposals presented to them for their intelligent consideration by their proper engineers and legal representatives, since thus far the proposals have been dealt with and accepted or rejected by the engineers and legal advisers of the electrical industry.

"If and when the electrical industry is willing to pronounce these numerous interior wiring earthing connections unobjectionable—so far as it is concerned—it still remains to learn if these earth connections will also be pronounced or admitted by the other industries and public concerned with nonelectrical objects in buildings, as unobjectionable to them. If and when these other industries and the public, properly apprised of the proposal to use interior wiring earth connections, which will permit leakage, and which connections will be difficult and expensive to remove should the leakage thereafter become objectionable—if these other industries and public then approve or acquiesce in such interior earthing connections, points of leakage, removals of insulation, however inaccessible, difficult and expensive of removal—probably no branch of the electrical industry need feel reluctant to join in making use of the reduced cost of interior wiring which results (if any such reduction is actually obtainable in a workable wiring system).

"If and when, by such approval or acquiescence of nonelectrical industries and public, such interior wiring connections are legitimized, this organization will withdraw its present disapproval. Meantime, this organization must disapprove such a practice, and in making or supply-

(Continued on page 665)

SOLVES *Vexed Problem* of CONDUIT FILLS

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL asked the Safecote Manufacturers Association, "What technical progress has been made recently in your field?" The following answer was received.

In recent years much has been done to bring down the diameter of rubber covered building wire through more scientific application of the coverings through the use of improved materials and processes, resulting in an improved finish to facilitate fishing.

Prior to 1930 no real attention was paid to rubber covered wire diameters or its fishing qualities (note the diameters shown in Column A of the table which follows), with the result that the wire was just braided, then run through a bath of inflammable finishing wax. The wax would balloon the cotton and the finished braid would frequently slide back along the rubber insulation causing bunches, with resultant fishing troubles. With this type of wire, wiremen would use Albany grease, wire lubricants, etc., to facilitate fishing.

During 1934 Safecote moisture-resisting, flame-retarding wire was introduced. This wire had an improved braid and an improved slick finish, which reduced the overall diameter, and because this wire fished and handled so much better than the old wax finish wire it soon became the new standard.

WINS UNDERWRITERS' APPROVAL

From 1934 to 1938 development work still continued which resulted in a further reduction in diameter and improved the quality of the fibrous covering as now known in the new "Dilec" wire. This development was completed about one year ago and was submitted to Underwriters' Laboratories for a fact-finding report and results of their tests were such that approval was granted by Underwriters' Laboratories.

This development brought about a complete change in the method of applying fibrous coverings to rubber covered wires. Examination of former coverings of braided cotton reveals that it is a series of hills, valleys, and holes. Braiding is a slow method of obtaining a fibrous covering. The new and novel "Dilec" covering provides practically 100 per cent coverage of the rubber insulation and it produces the smallest diameter, the smoothest finish, and the easiest fishing wire ever made. This improvement has been accomplished by

Four No. 12 wires now available where formerly only No. 14 was used. Important development

eliminating the thread crossovers always present in braids and substituting a compact, novel covering with binder threads.

The following table shows the comparative overall diameters over a period of years:

OVERALL DIAMETERS OF RUBBER COVERED BUILDING WIRES

Copper Size A.W.G.	A 1922 Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers	B 1935 Safecote Specifications	C 1937 Nat. Elec. Code Table 6† Area Dia.	D 1939 "Dilec" Area Dia.	Rubber Thickness
14 sol.	.208	.196	.031—.200	.027—.184	3/64
12 sol.	.225	.213	.038—.220	.032—.201	3/64
10 sol.	.246	.240	.043—.240	.039—.222	3/64
8 sol.	.273*	.297	.071—.301	.062—.281	4/64
	D.B.	S.B. D.B.	D.B.	S.B. D.B.	
6 str.	.410	.352—.377	.13—.407	.10—.336—.364	4/64
4 str.	.486	.407—.432	.16—.452	.13—.387—.417	4/64
2 str.	.588	.468—.493	.21—.518	.17—.448—.478	4/64
1 str.	.655	.538—.573	.27—.587	.23—.518—.548	5/64

S.B. Single Braid.

D.B. Double Braid.

† Table 6 of N.E.C. gives area only. Above gives calculated equivalent diameters.

* 3/64" rubber wall. Code was changed to require 4/64 in 1933.

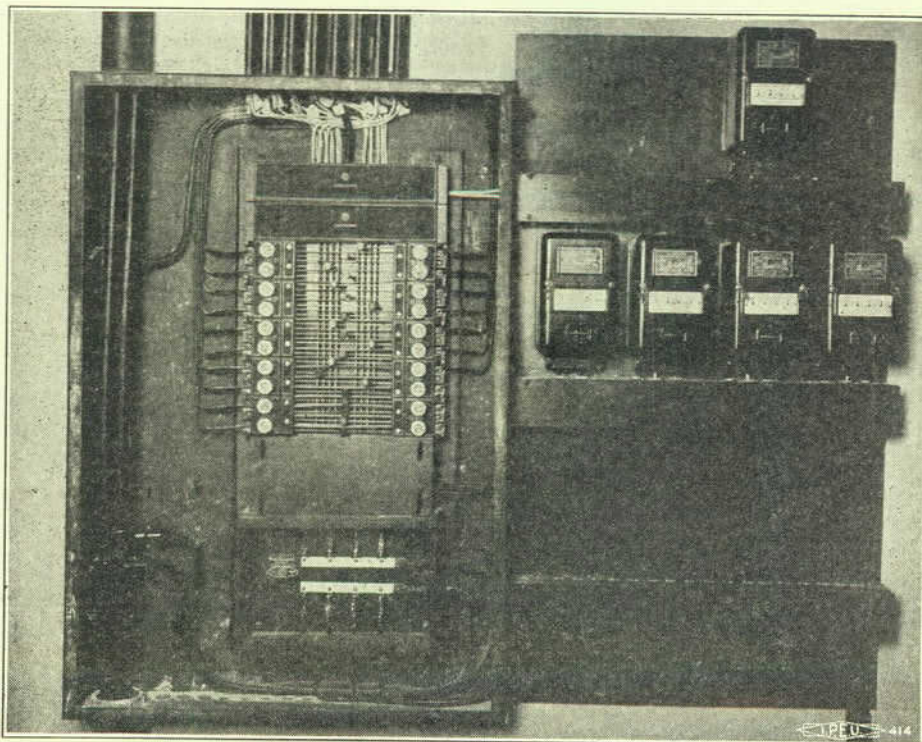
With regard to the actual decrease in diameters, results are solely from the improvements in the fibrous coverings and with no reduction in the rubber insulation thickness.

It will be noted from the values above that additional copper (larger capacity) can be pulled into conduits without increasing the percentage of conduit fill over that now specified in the National Electrical Code.

The term "conduit fill" is frequently referred to as the 40-60 rule, established to indicate that the area of the conduit should not be occupied by any more than 40 per cent electrical conductors. This was established during the period of, and based upon what might now be referred to as old style wax finish wires.

For example: No. 14 O.D. found on the market ranged approximately from .200 to .208 on size No. 14 wire, and the code was written to permit four No. 14

(Continued on page 665)



CONDUIT HAS AND STILL GIVES OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKMANLY JOB

CASEY *Reckons up* LIFE'S *Grim Ledger*

By SHAPPIE

(Casey's Chronicles of the Work World)

"WELL, ye know, Slim, afther the grand reunion, with all its excitement, had died down, we got back to leadin' normal lives again. I said to meself, 'Here's where I get me chance to lead a quiet life.'"

"For a peace-lovin' man, Terry, yuh sure seemed to run into a lot o' trouble."

"Well, the next chapter av me life was wan that had a lot more sorrow than joy in it. Somehow, I got the feeling that I was a part av the village. Iverywan was so kind to me, an' on the farm, be the way John an' Mary treated me, ye'd think I was doin' thim a gran' honor be considerin' meself as wan av the family. There's a lot av drudgery in a woman's work on a farm, though Mary's lot was much better than mo't, fer John—whin he was at home—an' Skin an' me, between us, relieved her av a lot av the work that most farmers' wives have to do. Mary was a good cook an' a good housekeeper. She had a system in doin' her work an' widout makin' anny fuss about it, she wud have it all done afore many women had got through thinkin' about it. Many an afternoon, whin most women wud still be slavin' away, she wud be off, wid a basket on her arm, to make the rounds to see how her big family was gettin' on—no wonder she got the name av Mrs. Fixit, fer she was sure the ministerin' angel av that village."

JUST A BIT OF MEDITATION

"The nights was beginnin' to get chilly, as fall drew near, an' most avenin's we wud have a fire in the cabin fire place. Wan night we had foregathered as usual. Skin had finished his lessons an' gone to bed. John an' I was enjoyin' a quiet smoke. Mary was sittin'—as she often did—wid her elbows on her knees an' her face cupped in her hands, gazin' into the fire. We had been sittin' quite awhile, an' not a word had we spoke. Do ye know, Slim, that to sit down wance in awhile fer a half an hour's quiet meditation—reckon up life's grim, ould ledger, as far as it goes—an' ponder on the future has a wonderfully broadenin' influence on a man's outlook on life? That's an old-fashioned habit that appears to be in the discards now, but I often think if the pape av this present generation wud do a little av it what a lot av mistakes they wud avoid, what a lot av misery an' sufferin' they might save themselves."

"I think yer right, Terry. A little meditation by the speed-crazed maniacs of the present day might result in a few thousand people every year bein' allowed out

Draw the curtain on an
old Irish gentleman sittin' in
front of a fireplace

their natural lives, but stop yer interruptin', Uncle William, an' let Terry go on with his story."

"You an' yer Uncle be darned," said Bill. "Who's interruptin'?"

"Well, as I said afore," said Terry. "We was sittin' aroun' the fire busy wid our thoughts, whin all at wance, Mary stopped her peerin' into the fire, an' said, 'Do you know lately I've noticed a great change comin' over Mrs. Prudham. I went in yesterday afternoon to tidy things up and make her comfortable. She said, 'Never mind the tidyin' up, Mary, it doesn't matter now, for I feel that I won't be here much longer. Bring that footstool over here an' sit down beside me, I want to talk to you.' I tried to cheer her up an' tould her that she wud soon be up an' aroun' again, but she shook her head. I sat down on the stool beside her an' she put her hand on my head, an' she said,

VANITY AND DEATH

"'Mary, I've been a sinful woman.' I went to speak to her, but she said, 'No! No! Let me tell you my story. My father an' mother in the ould country were wealthy an' proud of their position in the society of the idle rich. As long as I can remember my every wish was granted, an'

soon I developed such a selfish, self-centered disposition that I became almost unbearable, an' that was probably the reason why I was sent to a private boarding school for some years. My education completed, I returned home. To cut my story short I fell in love with a handsome young clerk in a large department store. My parents forbade me going out with him, as they considered he was below my social level. I flew into a passion. We eloped and were married. When we returned home father met me and told me he never wished to see me again. I told him the wish was mutual. I had a small fortune in my own name left me by a deceased uncle. My husband and I took lodgings in a private boarding house and, for a little while, we got along all right, but soon my temper caused trouble, and to make matters worse, he took to drink and lost his position. He went from bad to worse, and one night coming home from a drinking bout, he was killed in a street accident. I was too proud to let my father or mother know about it."

SELFISHNESS IS FOOLISHNESS

"'I took the first boat available and came to Canada and landed in Montreal, where I was fortunate enough to get a position as a companion to an elderly lady in a wealthy family. I stayed there for several years, and then the old lady died. My references enabled me to get a position as a governess, but trying to teach other peoples' unruly children didn't appeal to me and, after I had stayed for a short time in several places, I gave up teaching. I spent some years in travelling, but my health was beginning to fail, and in search of peace and quietness I came to the little village here and bought and furnished this place. I had kept up a correspondence with my younger sister Lucy and she came out here to see me. Father died, and it was mother's wish that I should go home

(Continued on page 664)



A HOME OFF THE BEATEN HIGHWAY

APPRENTICE *Training* Comes of AGE

By C. W. SPAIN, L. U. No. B-58, Detroit

IN response to numerous inquiries from members in the different locals of the Brotherhood who have written Local No. B-58, requesting information about our apprentice system, I would first like to say that our system at the present time is the same one that went into effect with the inception of the Building Trades School here in Detroit 14 years ago. No doubt there will be some changes made in the future, as there have been in the past; but we of Local No. B-58 hope that any possible alterations in our present method of apprentice training will benefit both the apprentice and the Brotherhood at large.

In setting up an apprentice system, it is advisable for the local to form an electrical apprentice committee, composed of an equal number of members from both the contractors' association and the local union. The basic function of this committee should be the obtaining of all available information and aid in regard to apprentice training and welfare.

PRACTICAL AID FROM GOVERNMENT

One of the most important actions of an electrical apprentice committee at this stage of its organization is the contacting of the apprentice section of the United States Department of Labor. One of the field men from this department will call and explain to what extent the federal government will aid a movement to establish an apprentice training program in the community.

However, it may seem to the committee that the expense of such a program is prohibitive and therefore a deterring factor, but the school board in the community can avail itself of the financial aid granted by the federal government under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, which allows a partial reimbursement of funds expended for such training.

In Detroit, the building trades have availed themselves of this opportunity to train their apprentices; at the present time the Building Trades School is training apprentices sent by the following trades: electrical workers, plumbers, steam fitters, sheet metal workers, bricklayers, plasterers and metal lathers. In charge of electrical apprentice training at this school are Edwin R. Ehrler and C. W. Spain, who are members of Local No. B-58.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULES ESSENTIAL

Certain rules are formulated by the joint apprentice council for each trade,

High standards for electrical apprentices attest to the prestige of the craft

and the strict observance of these rules by the apprentice is compulsory. The electrical apprentice committee of Detroit has set up the following rules for those apprentices attending school:

(a) The term of apprenticeship in Local No. B-58 is 9,000 worked hours.

(b) The minimum age for apprentices is 18 years. The birth date of any apprentice must be verified by a birth certificate filed with the committee.

(c) An apprentice must have completed the tenth grade or its equivalent in order to start, and high school graduates are given preference.

(d) Each apprentice must spend one full day of eight hours, out of every two weeks, at the apprentice school.

(e) All days lost by absence from school must be made up by the apprentice.

(f) Any apprentice absent from school must have a satisfactory excuse or be dropped from the roll.

(g) Each apprentice is paid 10 per cent over his established rate of pay to compensate for time spent at school.

It has been found from experience that

without the cooperation of the local union executive board and business representatives, trade education in the electrical field will fail.

KEEPING ABREAST WITH PROGRESS

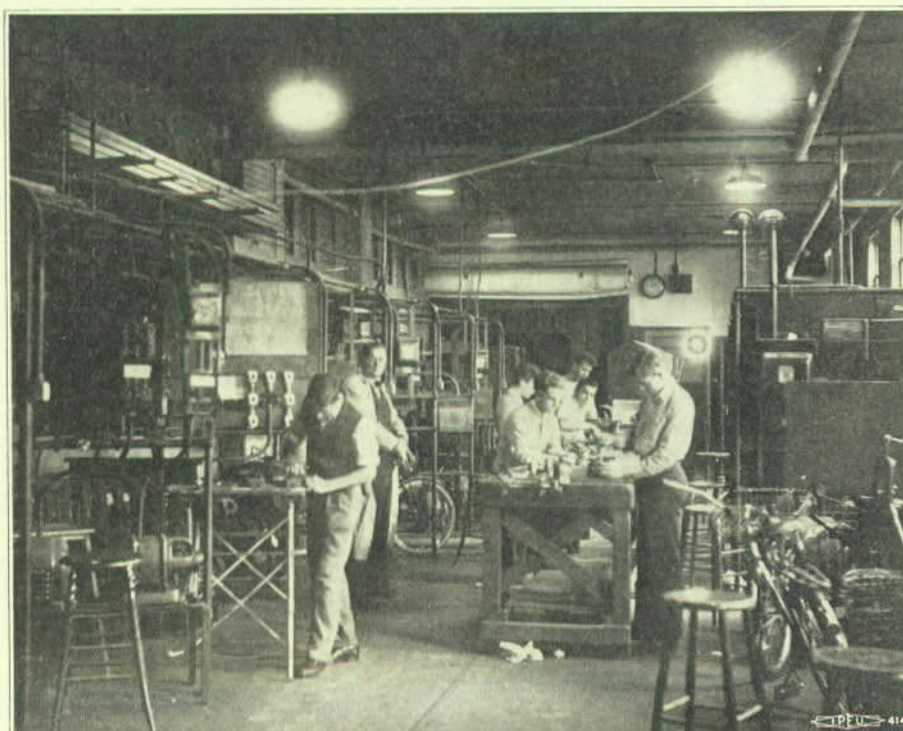
In 1926, the officers of Local No. B-58 decided that some education for the apprentices of the local was necessary to enable them to keep in contact with an ever changing industry. The local had the whole-hearted cooperation of the Contractors' Association and the Detroit Board of Education, who supplied the building, tools and janitor service.

The Building Trades School is located at Sixth and Abbott Streets in Detroit; and although it is not an ideal building by any means for school purposes, we have the assurance of the school board that a better building will be provided in the future.

The following are the members of the electrical joint apprentice committee: Representing Local No. B-58 are H. E. Toll, president; A. E. Aspinall, chairman of the executive board, and Morton "Pat" Zimmerman, assistant business representative; representing the Contractors' Association are Ernest Brown, chairman of the executive board; Calvin Reckard, president, and C. C. Cadawalder, business manager; representing the school are John R. Gray, coordinator, and C. W. Spain, secretary and instructor. The members of the Detroit Board of Education who are in charge of the vocational work of the board are Warren E. Bow, assistant superintendent in charge of technical and vocational schools, and Earl Bedell, director of vocational education.

The following is the preface to the "Outline of Course of Study in Electrical

(Continued on page 664)



ELECTRICAL APPRENTICES AT WORK IN DETROIT

New THEORY of TAXATION Presented

TREMENDOUS natural resources, a multitude of efficient industrial plants and millions of highly skilled workmen have enabled the United States to achieve an all-time high in the standard of living of mankind. But idle plants, idle men and idle money have spelled America's worst depression and, if long continued, will bring disaster. Most men agree that, in order to restore our economy to the road of progress, the curse of idleness must be eliminated. But how?

Tax it out of existence, is the solution proposed by C. William Hazelett in a plan called Incentive Taxation, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

Among the basic assumptions on which incentive taxation proceeds are the following:

Individual profit is a correct motive.

Changes in government forms or leadership will not help unless the new government understands the solution.

Security and better living standards for the poor are essential to security for the rich.

Incentive taxation involves "the use of the national power to tax incomes in an equitable manner which will provide an incentive for the maximum use of facilities for production by fixing progressively lower unit rates of taxation upon

Tool for stimulating
business and wiping out
unemployment.

production in excess of a reasonable standard of efficient use and increasingly higher rates of taxation upon a production falling below that standard." The plan represents basic departures from traditional schools of thought in two major respects.

NOT PRIMARILY AIMED AT REVENUE

In the first place, it proposes that the taxing power of government be used in such a manner that its primary purpose is not the procurement of revenue, but rather the stimulation of economic reaction which might actually decrease government revenue, while at the same time, if the plan operated successfully it would, in the opinion of its advocates, decrease the need for government expenditure. While the taxing power of government has from time to time been used in attempts to realize social objectives deemed desirable, and in such instances the prospective revenue was an immaterial consideration, in no instance has its use contemplated anything comparable to the far-reaching and fundamental objectives here under consideration.

In the second place, while the proponent of incentive taxation expressly assumes the validity of the private profit motive, at the same time, at least by implication, his proposal assumes the fundamental inadequacy of the profit motive to keep our economy in balanced production. The adoption of incentive taxation would in effect supplement the profit motive with a "loss-avoidance" motive. Incentive taxation would weigh heaviest on those property owners for whom the prospect of profits was insufficient to induce them to put their property into use.

WOULD DISPLACE WASTEFULNESS

Idle productive capacity, Mr. Hazelett emphasizes, whether in land, tangible capital goods or money, is valueless to the owner until put into production or exchanged for the satisfaction of consumer wants. To make the holding of idle property too expensive and thereby force it into productive use, the following forms of incentive taxation are proposed:

"1. High income tax rates on employers employing a low percentage of their capacity, reducing these tax rates far below the present tax rates for all businesses as they approach their employment capacity, as an incentive to maximum and permanent employment.

"2. A tax on idle money, with no tax on money in reasonable use, to furnish the capital and purchasing power to permit full production.

"3. Income, for individual tax purposes, shall be defined as the living standard of the taxpayer, applying high tax rates to people having excessively high living standards and rapidly decreasing the tax rates on those of moderate living standards and exempting all dollar income used in business which causes employment. This form of incentive taxation promotes the sharing of the only real profits, namely, living standards.

"4. Higher local taxes on idle property and lower taxes on property in reasonable use, as an incentive to the full use of all property at all times."

KEEPING MONEY IN ACTION

To observe how incentive taxation would operate in practice, let us consider a particular case. In order to stimulate a continuous turnover of money, the proposed tax form would call for certain information, which we will assume has been furnished as follows:

1. Average monthly cash balance during the taxable year \$5,000
2. Real disbursements for all purposes 10,000

Under incentive taxation a schedule of tax rates would be worked out which, for purposes of illustration, let us assume to be as follows:

Turnover factor	Incentive tax rate
½ or less	8%
½ to 1	4%
1 to 2	2%
2 to 3	1%
3 or more	0

(Continued on page 664)



Courtesy Eugene C. Frank, L. U. No. 912.

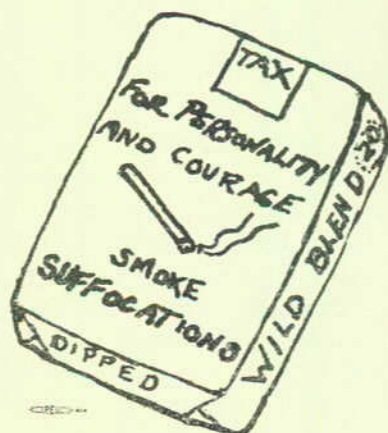
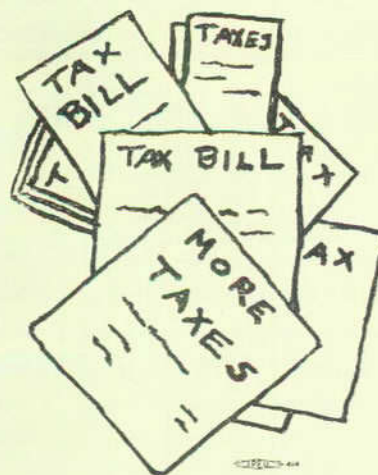
Typical American urban scene suggests America's true industrial character. Should a taxation system be built to fit America's true character?

Are Taxes Too High?

Consider the case of cigarettes.

Here is a break-down of the price of a package of cigarettes.

Cost of tobacco.....	2.00 cents
Manufacturing, including labor, package material, etc.	0.96 cents
Advertising	0.48 cents
Other selling, general and administrative expense.....	0.42 cents
<i>Total manufacturer's cost</i>	<u>3.86 cents</u>



Total manufacturer's cost.....	3.86 cents
Income taxes	0.16 cents
Manufacturer's profit	1.00 cent
Federal tax	6.00 cents
Jobber's margin	1.48 cents
Retailer's margin	1.50 cents
<i>Price to consumer</i>	<u>14 cents</u>

The above figures, based upon the year 1937, are from "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?" published by The Twentieth Century Fund.

It should be noted that wages would constitute only a fraction of the manufacturing costs of 96 hundredths of a cent, as this figure necessarily includes charges against machinery, power and buildings, as well as the costs of the widely advertised cellophane wrappings and other package material.

* * * *

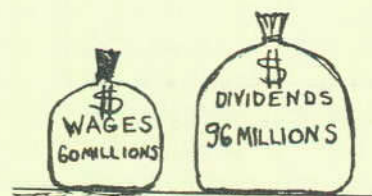
Six cents taxes on a package of cigarettes!

* * * *

But practically no man hour employment is represented in a package of cigarettes.

* * * *

Therefore, do not taxes mount as unemployment, induced by machines, increases?



TOBACCO INDUSTRY - 1935

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., December, 1939

No. 12

Condemning Labor to Death Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust investigation, has decided to go through with his program against the building industry. The Department of Justice has received a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pointing out forcibly the perversion of law involved in Mr. Arnold's procedure. This has not moved Mr. Arnold nor Attorney-General Frank Murphy. The Department of Justice is rapidly bringing this nation toward that dubious position of placing officials above law. Mr. Arnold can prosecute graft and extortion where he finds it under criminal laws, and this he declines to do. He could go, too, to Congress, if he dared, to ask for a law to enable him to do what he is now trying to do without the law. He turns his back upon both of these procedures, and places himself in the category of union baiter, along with that crowd of union-haters who have been seeking to destroy the labor movement for nearly 50 years. The most dangerous of Mr. Arnold's proposals is Number One on his list:

"Unreasonable restraints designed to prevent the use of cheaper materials, improved equipment, or more efficient methods."

This brings Mr. Arnold and the labor unions involved face to face with America's still unsolved problem, technological unemployment. Many of the trade union practices which Mr. Arnold has cited as "restraint of trade" have been used desperately by unions to prevent destruction of jobs due to the use of labor displacing devices. It should be remarked that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never as a union opposed such equipment, but some unions have found it necessary to do so.

In effect, Thurman Arnold is saying to American unionists, "you cannot raise a finger against the oncoming trend of displacement of men, and you are to go to the scrap heap without a murmur." What kind of benevolent government is this? The present administration has done absolutely nothing to seek to solve the problem of technological unemployment. Nor has

business. Now Mr. Arnold declares labor can do nothing about it. If labor does, it is "restraint of trade." This, in effect, is not only condemning labor to slavery; it is condemning labor to death.

The Lewis Purge How real is the loudly advertised purge of communists from the C. I. O. by John L. Lewis? Lee Pressman is still general counsel and still pounds tables in government offices demanding his way. Len de Caux still heads the C. I. O. News. James B. Carey still fronts for J. J. Matles in the radio workers' union. Wyndham Mortimer still plays a prominent part in the Automobile Workers Union. Michael Quill, repudiated by the voters of the city of New York, is still president of the Transport Workers' Union. Mervyn Rathborne is still president of the American Communications Association. We have not heard that Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Lewis Merrill of the Office Workers Unions, Abram Flaxer of the Municipal Workers, Donald Henderson of the Cannery Workers, or Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union, have been ousted. Harry Bridges and John Brophy have been demoted. Two teeny-weeny demotions, and lots of noise!

From U. S. A. or U. S. S. R.? Luigi Antonini, New York State chairman of the American Labor Party, bitterly criticized James Carey, secretary of the C. I. O., delegate of the United States to the Havana Inter-American Labor Conference. Mr. Antonini is exercised because Mr. Carey sat still while a Cuban communist sharply assailed the policies of the United States. "I am sorry to read that representatives of the C. I. O., sent to Havana with United States funds, saw fit to sit through a lot of red denunciation of this country's policy without saying one word in its defense."

Democracy appears to be a reality to Mr. Antonini. It is also a reality to millions of Americans, but how much of a reality to Carey?

Wisdom From Intellectuals We are amazed at times at what passes for thinking among intellectuals. Not long ago, John T. Flynn, so-called liberal writer, published an article in Collier's entitled "Gangsters Can't Build Houses." This referred to conditions in Chicago. Mr. Flynn purported to show that the reason for slow building conditions in Chicago was due to restrictive rules of labor unions. These rules were in existence when Chicago built nearly \$200,000,000 worth of houses in 1928. It is strange that these "restraints" were not restraints in 1928. It is true that Chicago has not built so many houses recently, but there may be 100 reasons other than labor union rules that account for this tardiness.

William Hard has an article in the Reader's Digest making a plea for national unity, in which he tries to show that the reason why Los Angeles has built many

more houses than Cleveland is the fact that Los Angeles does not have union restrictions on work, and Cleveland does. He does not take into account at all that Los Angeles has had a tremendous growth in population while Cleveland has remained almost stationary. We suppose this is not even a factor in Mr. Hard's calculations.

We are getting pretty tired of the wholesale propaganda that is being peddled by anti-unionists, purporting to trace to labor's door the failure of the building industry. It is patently absurd. None of these knights-errant, burning with public zeal, say a word about high interest rates as a factor in building costs; whereas economists before the Monopoly Committee have presented indubitable evidence that a low interest rate is the biggest stimulus to building yet discovered.

Arnold's Threat One of the most brilliant attacks on Thurman Arnold's position is made by Henry Epstein, solicitor-general of the state of New York. Mr. Epstein answers conclusively, it seems to us, every one of Mr. Arnold's five types of "restraint of trade," with special emphasis upon one.

"Suppose the employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been well organized in the period of 1929-35, when about 185,000 workers were dismissed by that corporation. In those years, despite a 5,000,000 increase in shares, despite maintenance of the famous \$9 dividends, of \$52,000,000 increased dividend payments, 185,000 workers were discharged. Efficiency, mechanical improvements, etc., all contributed.

"By Mr. Arnold's test a strike to compel the retention of some of these 'unnecessary' or 'useless' workers, even at the expense of shorter hours for all, or at the expense of less dividends, would constitute, or might constitute, a violation of law. Is this the province of the courts under the law today?"

Mr. Epstein also gives warning that though the C. I. O. may exult over the attack against the powerful building trades unions, "this warning of Mr. Arnold gives evidence of careful planning. Scarcely hidden, however, is its actual threat to labor unions and their only effective weapons."

Electrical Aura Chalk up another interesting development in electrical discoveries. Scientists now declare that they have evidence that every living body is surrounded with a kind of electrical aura, a personal electrical field. These living fields of electricity about living bodies have north and south poles like magnets. They exist both in humans and in animals. Dr. Harold S. Burr of Yale University believes that these electrical fields determine in a very real sense the structural character of the organism. He also believes that this discovery may lead to findings in the field of pathology that may eliminate dread diseases.

Santiago Iglesias A Puerto Rican carpenter died this month, mourned by millions of workers in the United States and in his native island. He was Santiago Iglesias. He devoted his life to the betterment of workers of Puerto Rico and the United States. For the last eight years of his life, he had been resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, residing in Washington, D. C. He never lost himself in the back eddies of reform. He marched along the main highways with courage, fortitude and honesty.

Electrical Tomorrow "The electric power industry is young. It appeared after most of the other major utilities had been firmly established. In 1882, when the first Edison station was opened in Pearl Street, New York City, continental railroads had been in operation for several decades, streetcar lines had become local necessities in large cities, gas utilities were flourishing, water systems had been extensively installed, and telegraph lines had followed the railroads from one end of the country to the other.

"But within a comparatively short time this youngster developed into a giant. It rapidly outgrew and outstripped the others. Today it is the most fundamental of all utilities from the standpoint of general economic and social importance. Moreover, technicians regard the present status of electric power as only at its threshold of expansion. They see for the industry constantly growing importance to the progressive welfare of the country. They see in it almost infinite possibilities of increasing the productive capacity of the nation, transforming and lifting the modes of living, revitalizing community organization, relieving drab existence in city and hamlet and farm, raising civilization to higher levels than had ever been visualized as attainable—providing, actually, an economy of abundance for the masses of people."—John Bauer, Ph.D., and Nathaniel Gold, B.S., LL.B.

New Year's Resolution No. 1 Whereas I fully recognize the debt that I owe to my local union and to the International Office of the Brotherhood for the improved working conditions, increased wage rates, and other benefits afforded me by being a member of the organization, and

Whereas I am determined ever to protect my family and myself by keeping my good standing in the local union of which I am a member, for the above stated reasons, and

Whereas I fully recognize that those members who are indifferent to their good standing jeopardize the successful administration of the affairs of the organization as well as jeopardizing their own welfare, therefore, I

Resolve, Henceforth to pay my dues promptly the first day of each quarter.



Woman's Work

—PEU—414



AMERICAN SALVATION—UNION MADE

By A WORKER'S WIFE

YOU, as a union man's wife or as a woman union member, must sometimes have had to defend union principles and practices. Many times those who complain of the unions' working rules, wage scales, shorter hour objectives, are your friends and neighbors, themselves workers in industry, shop or office. Yet they have innocently absorbed the poison which is constantly being spread through all channels of communication by hidden interests bitterly hostile to unions. They have been blinded by the jealousy and hostility thus aroused, to the undeniable fact that the greatest agency for defending the interests of working people, whether they are union members or not—is unionism.

I want to present a few economic facts to you. I think you will draw the same conclusion I do. And if you do, then jot these items down in the tablets of your memory and keep them ready for the next time you meet a union critic.

Unemployment: Industrial production in October, with a baby war-boom, stood at 118—just one point less than the highest peak reached in 1929—but this tremendous output of goods was accomplished with 995,000 fewer workers than were employed in the "recession" year of 1937—when the production index was only 102. During the past two years 1,126,000 people were added to the working population for whom there were no jobs. Increased industrial production does not necessarily make more employment. Often it means more mechanization of factories, which cuts down the working force. Every year hundreds of thousands of youngsters come out of school and look in vain for work. Government relief cannot carry the burden forever. If this country is to be saved from eventually coming to a system like Hitler's, the welfare of the working population, employed and unemployed, demands shorter hours, more wages, more consumption of goods, more jobs. The union's approach to the problem is sound.

Income: The National Resources Board has just completed a survey of the distribution of income in the United States. It shows that for one-third of the population, high wages are a myth. They are not receiving enough to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter.

In 1936 the American people as a whole had an income of \$59,300,000,000 to be divided and spent by 29,400,000 families and by 10,058,000 individuals. Dividing all

consumers into three groups of approximately 13,000,000 units, the Board found:

Thirteen million families or individuals had incomes of less than \$780 per year—less than enough for an adequate standard of living.

Thirteen million families or individuals had incomes between \$780 and \$1,450—still too little for a fair standard of living for a family.

Incomes for the top 13,000,000 spread all the way from \$1,450 to over \$1,000,000. Only one-half of 1 per cent of all families and individual consumers had incomes of \$15,000 and over. This small percentage of the population received nearly 10 per cent of the nation's total income of \$59 billions.

But—this group is receiving so much money they can't spend all of it. Their expenditures for consumption accounted for only a little more than 4 per cent of the nation's total expenditures for consumption goods.

The lower one-third of the population with their pitiful incomes accounted for 14 per cent of the total amount spent for current expenses. We may suppose that every dime they got went for immediate needs. It averaged \$550 a year per family or individual.

The next one-third (\$780 to \$1,450) provided 28 per cent of the nation's purchasing power, spending every dime and going into debt to satisfy their needs.

Now we come to the lower half of the upper one-third—6,000,000 families and individuals who received between \$1,450 and \$2,000 per year. This group, about one-sixth of the total population, turned 58 per cent of the purchasing power into the channels of trade. More than 90 per cent of their incomes went to meet current living expenses. Little remained for savings.

The National Resources Board indicated that for the economic health of the nation, as well as for the welfare of individuals within the nation, all American families should be at least at this income level, which is above what two-thirds of the population now receive.

Who has made the greatest effort to put them there? Again you know the answer—the unions.

Corporate Control: During the depression years, instead of the big corporations breaking up, or going broke, or growing smaller, they have grown bigger, richer and more powerful. This is

also revealed by the findings of the National Resources Board.

More than 20 per cent of the workers are now employed by only 100 large corporations. These 100 corporations produce more than 32.4 per cent of the value of all goods produced in this country. Taking in a slightly larger scope, 200 corporations control more than 46 per cent of our entire industrial wealth and own approximately 60 per cent of all nonfinancial corporations and more than 19 per cent of our entire national wealth. This concentration of industry into the hands of a few corporations is increasing. The big ones consolidate, swallow up the little ones, destroy competitors—grow, grow, GROW.

What of their attitude toward their workers? It is in general just as selfish and predatory as their attitude toward competitors. Take for example the A. T. and T., America's towering giant among corporations. Growing wealthier year by year, it has used this wealth to acquire more holdings. Dividends to stockholders have been maintained, high salaries to executives paid out, whether depression or prosperity reigned. But its workers have never received a decent living wage. When unemployed workers were roaming the streets desperately looking for work, did the A. T. and T. contribute its part to the nation's welfare by using its resources to provide employment? No—it instituted speed-ups, mechanization by way of dial phones, and discontinued the employment of thousands of its own employees.

You must realize that with millions unemployed no individual worker can bargain for better wages with a corporation. It's too easy to replace him. No corporation can be relied upon to discard the methods of ruthless, competitive business for the welfare of its employees. They will receive whatever it's "good business" to pay them. Remember, when "good business" was slashing wages down, bringing working people and the country itself to the verge of disruption? Ever think why employers find it's "good business" to pay higher wages to union workers—strongly organized union workers? Only strong unions are strong enough to bargain with corporations.

Every raise in wages a union secures means more purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Every time a union shortens hours it provides employment for more workers. There is no better way

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO.
B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Gypsies, cowgirls, cowboys, negroes, clowns, Dutch girls, men and women in rags and patches, were all in evidence on the evening of October 27, when the ladies' auxiliary to Local Union No. B-18, I. B. E. W., gave a Hallowe'en party at Mueller's, 1024 South Grand Avenue. The rooms were attractively decorated for the occasion with black cats, paper skeletons, pumpkin faces, etc., while the myriads of balloons suspended from the ceiling added a colorful effect. The orchestra was excellent, the floor inviting, and the dancers enjoyed themselves to the utmost. Pop, coffee, doughnuts, pumpkin pie and cider were served during the evening. Prizes were awarded as follows: For the most original costumes, Mr. and Mrs. Betts; for the best costumes typifying hard times, Mr. and Mrs. Kmerr; and for the costumes best showing the Hallowe'en spirit, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

At the bazaar held on November 2 at the Union Labor Temple, the auxiliary had a food booth from which they made a neat sum from the sale of the various donated foods. Next month the ladies expect to spend the money saved during the year, the greater part of it for helping the needy.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52,
NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Our regular meeting for November was dispensed with and on that night (Wednesday, November 8) we held our benefit card party. We sincerely thank those who helped make it a success. The money we realized on this affair was used for Thanksgiving baskets for our needy.

Although our auxiliary is still quite small we are proud of the fact we have been able to spread a little sunshine in the last two years, to some of our less fortunate Sisters and Brothers.

We feel we have had a pleasant and suc-

toward a solution of America's economic problems than this. Yet there are millions of people in this country so gullible that they relish every bit of gossip and slander against unions and union leaders. They never realize that with their little hammers they are knocking away at their own walls of defense. This winter, it seems certain, will be marked by a tremendous offensive against labor unions and union leaders. And it may be found that some individuals within the movement have been wrong or mistaken. But in your mind the truth should emerge ever brighter—the principles of unionism are right, and they form the greatest pathway for advance for the American nation.

cessful past but there is always room for improvement. We are ever ready for helpful suggestions; novel, practical or educational. Won't you come out and offer yours?

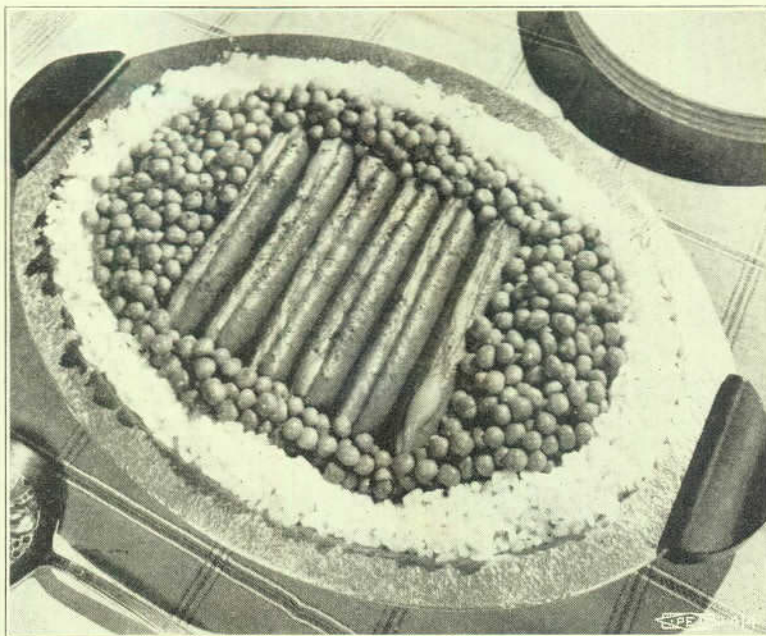
Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, December 13, and we shall be very glad to greet new members at that time. May we extend our sincere wishes for a

merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year to all.

I would like to add a special greeting of welcome to our two new sister auxiliaries of Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARGARITE W. MANDEVILLE.

55 Concord Ave.,
Maplewood, N. J.



Courtesy National Association Service.

A Child Can Do It

By SALLY LUNN

Yes, by all means teach the children to cook—the boys, too! Everyone, no matter what their career or occupation, needs to eat, and the ability to prepare an appetizing meal is certainly worth cultivating. Some schools have classes in cooking to which boys are admitted, because the boys themselves are so anxious to learn this important branch of home making.

In some homes the children prepare and serve dinner one evening a week, with mother's guidance. As they grow competent with practice, mother's supervision may be relaxed, and she may even find herself with one afternoon out each week—what a joy!

Now of course children in the kitchen should have fun at their work, but not at the cost of forming untidy habits. To most children, washing dishes isn't fun, but you can show them that washing the dishes they use in the preparation of a meal is part of the responsibility of that job; and that leaving the sink and table in a cluttered mess is certainly not good craftsmanship. Let the fun of doing the job and the pleasure of serving an attractive and perhaps a little bit glamorous dish be the reward.

Simple menus, naturally, to start with, using foods that do not require complicated preparation. Your skill in subtly suggesting effective arrangements, colorful combinations, novel touches will help insure success. Children, you know, love

to be dramatic; so the dish when it comes to the table should be interesting to look at as well as appetizing to taste.

I'm suggesting this platter illustrated above as a one-dish meal that is well adapted to young talents. This is prepared on a large heat-proof platter, or a casserole. Arrange on the dish two cups of boiled rice as a nest for one can of green peas; then on top of the peas place the desired number of frankfurters. (It seems all children love "hot dogs!") Each frankfurter is slit and filled with a strip of mild American cheese. Dot the food with four tablespoons of butter. Place in oven and bake at 350 degrees for about 30 minutes. Just before serving, shake on a dash of bright red paprika to heighten the color of the meat. What youngster wouldn't be proud to bring this sensational dish to the table!

FRANKFURTERS, RICE AND CANNED PEA PLATTER

Frankfurters (de- 1 can peas
sired number) 4 tbs. butter
2 cups boiled rice Cheese, if desired

Arrange on a baking platter a layer of rice and over this place the peas and frankfurters. Dot with butter and bake at 350 degrees until the frankfurters are done, about 30 minutes. If cheese is desired, slit each frankfurter and insert thin strips of cheese before baking.



Correspondence

—PEU—414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Picture the high school in your home town, city or village, with a graduating class of 18 year old children, once or twice a year.

Then picture the work opportunities these children will have in your stores, offices and factories. Not many, I am sure, for employers everywhere are still working on the theory that to cut down labor on jobs is the way to boost profits.

Take these pictures and multiply them by thousands to represent the situation throughout the nation. Then add these figures. Forty-five thousand children attain the average work age every month or approximately one-half million each year. Multiply this number

by 10 for the years since 1929, giving you a total of five million and you will have a better picture of the reason why the number of unemployed does not decrease in spite of all the remedies that have been tried. Remember, too, that there are still quite a few thousands of immigrants legally entering the country each year.

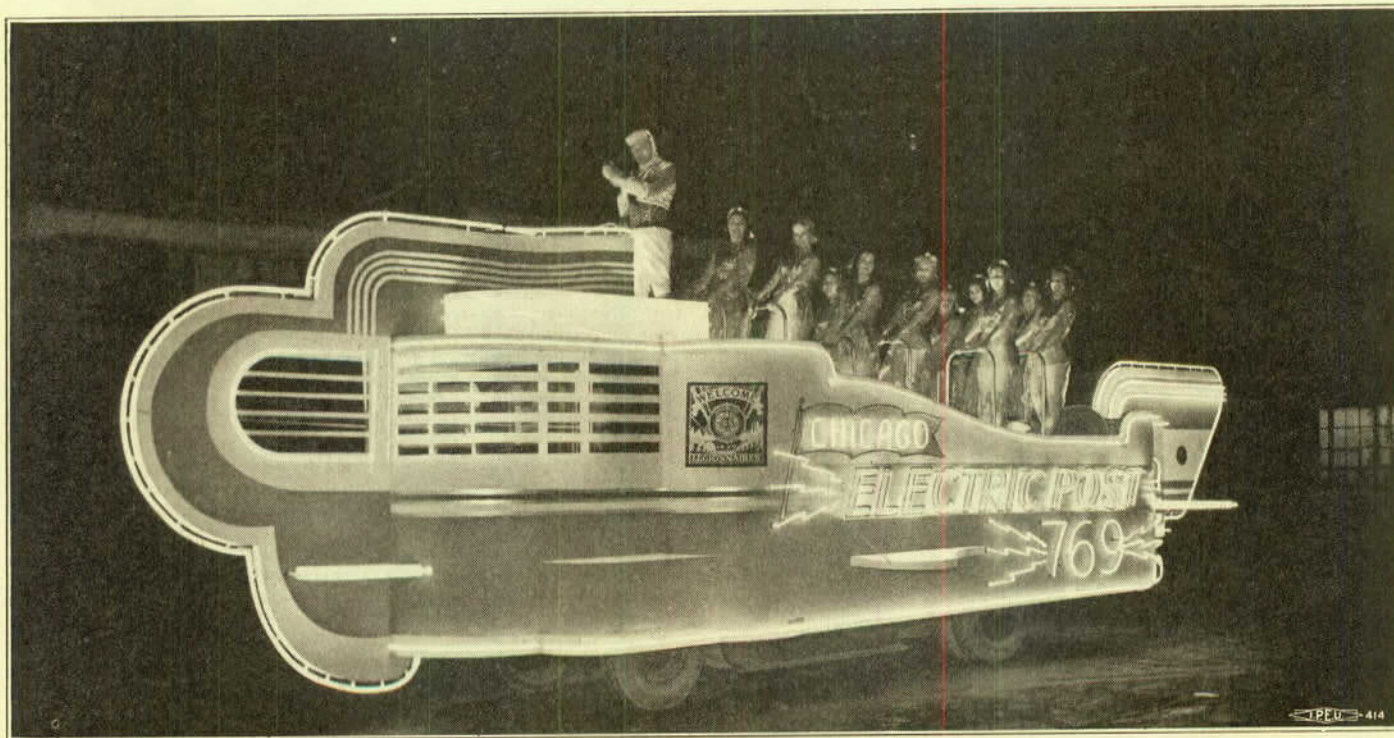
Now picture a father of all these children, Uncle Sam if you will, deep in thought, trying to find a way to provide a job for each of these new workers, and for those displaced by new labor-saving machinery. He has in his hand a prescription for a remedy which is being used successfully in a number of cases and has proved itself as the only practical solution for his problem.

It is the six-hour day—30-hour week. He feels it is worthy of a trial, but he must have cooperation, yours and mine, employer and public official, lawyer and doctor, newspaper editor and special writers and all those who derive their sustenance from their own work or the work of others.

This cooperation we must have to overcome the opposition of those selfish ones who do not know the meaning of the precept "live and let live."

It is not only those who labor with their hands that suffer from unemployment. Professional men, doctors, lawyers, teachers and others also suffer as a result of the unemployment of the worker, who, generally speaking, is the source of their income.

L. U. No. 134 Brilliantly Announces Itself in American Legion Parade



LIGHT AND BEAUTY

Electric Post 769 made up of veteran electrical workers won applause at recent American Legion National demonstration in Chicago. This float was built around an electric truck on which there were 5,000 watts of wet batteries direct current which had to be converted from direct current into alternating current by the use of ten 500 watt rotary converters mounted on the truck to operate the neon lighting. There was approximately 700 feet of neon lighting in two colors, orange and blue, which are the Legion's colors. The words "Chicago Electric Post No. 769" appeared on both sides of the truck in neon lighting and was operated by an electric flasher which flashed the words on and off intermittently. In addition to this we had some neon lighting giving lightning effect to illustrate the electrical insignia of Electric Post which were operated continuously by two electric animators. The 5,000 watt batteries were in addition to the batteries which operated the motive power of the electric truck. From this picture you can see that we had 10 beautiful models who were flood lighted individually by electrically operated flood lights with a revolving four-colored disc which was operated by small synchronous alternating current motors which revolved the color screen. We had in addition to the electrical effects, a sound system which played all of the old war songs of 1917 and 1918. All of the electrical work was donated by members of Local Union No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as was the neon equipment which was donated by Flashtronic Electric Sign Company of Chicago. The flashers and animators were donated by the Reynolds Electric Flasher Company. The rotary converters were donated by the American Electric & Repair Company of Chicago and the electric flood lights were donated by the Mitchell Manufacturing Co. of Chicago. There were also 16 transformers, the high power type, 15,000 volts, which were furnished by the Sola Electric Company of Chicago.

It is, therefore, the duty of everyone to help in solving the problem of unemployment.

You will be told that if you reduce your wages that there will be more work. All bunk! It has been tried.

You will be told how research has developed new products that have created millions of new jobs. True in part.

First, because 500,000 new workers each year is a lot of workers and some of the new workers have been put to work. Second, because all these various products, name what you like, were turned out at first principally by manual labor, but it wasn't long before machines were brought in to reduce the labor cost, thereby again reducing the work opportunity.

True, mass production has brought down costs to such an extent that many of the products are within the means of the working man, *if he has a job*.

He has no job because the introduction of labor-saving machinery brought greater production with a great reduction of man hours per article produced. No thought was given to shortening the working hours of the workers so that they might have benefited too. No, sir! Your employer felt that he bought the machine and therefore he should reap all the benefits.

He forgot, or ignored, the fact that his workers had helped him earn the money that paid for the machines and therefore were entitled to share in the benefits of the machine. These benefits must be shared. The simplest and most practical way of bringing this about is to introduce the six-hour day—30-hour week without reduction in pay.

You will be told "It is impractical—It won't work" and many of the other oft repeated expressions of those who opposed progress because they were afraid of the untried and heretofore unknown, or too smugly satisfied with their own welfare to concern themselves about the welfare of their neighbors.

The inventors and builders of the many things which we today accept as a matter of course, viz.—the steam engine, the telephone, radio, etc., also the men who first introduced the idea of the eight-hour day (which sad to relate is far from being nationally observed, even at this late day), faced the same opposition.

You will have to appoint yourself a committee of one to educate these employers, bankers, teachers, etc., that the worker is asking only the opportunity to work for his living. He doesn't want charity or government relief.

The only way to accomplish this is to divide the available work opportunities among those willing and able to work by reducing the work hours per day and per week. In other words strive for the six-hour day—30-hour week.

It may not be possible, for various reasons, to make the transition from the hours you are now working to six hours per day in one move, but make the start, reduce it by one hour per day at least. You will be surprised how easily it can be done, by cooperation, and how beneficial the results will be.

You may ask, "How will I go about getting my story to the attention of these people in other walks of life?"

There are several ways this can be accomplished. It will depend a lot on yourself and the person you wish to approach. Tell the story of labor's struggle, through the years, to improve the workingman's condition. Picture, in a simple way, the hardships and struggles for a mere existence in this land of plenty, where, if proper distribution of work and products existed, there would be a decent standard of living for all.

Discuss it with your neighbor. The man you meet in the street car on your way to work, the clerk in the grocery store.

READ

Another bouquet for Shappie, by L. U. No. B-77.

Tricky unions in Michigan, by L. U. No. 665.

Strike justice in Minneapolis, by L. U. No. B-160.

Exhilarating comment from Bachie, by L. U. No. 210.

Evansville union in the founding, by L. U. No. 16.

Athabaska trail, by L. U. No. 348.

New day in North Carolina, by L. U. No. 553.

Cheap politicians cleaned out, by L. U. No. 363.

Organization strategy, by L. U. No. 90.

El Paso fights on, by L. U. No. 585.

Progress in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-18.

Alabama looks forward, by L. U. No. B-904.

Labor headaches in Canada, by L. U. No. 353.

At the end of the year, by L. U. No. B-773.

The Old Year passes out, chronicled as usual by our enterprising scribes.

Make labor's story clear to them. Show them that by helping one another they are helping themselves. It may be uphill work, but every convert you make will become an apostle spreading the doctrine and making your work that much lighter.

Don't throw up your hands and say "I couldn't do that, I've never done anything like that in my life." Try it. Make a determined effort and I am sure you will succeed.

FREDERICK V. EICH.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The year of 1939 is gradually leaving us and it won't be long before Christmas will be with us again and I am hoping that the boys will be able to have a good Christmas dinner and able to be working to bring home the turkey.

We seem to be having a hard job holding onto our international officers. They seem to be leaving us quite often in the last couple of weeks. It sure is a much tougher job than people imagine. Here the other day one of our members and another from Connecticut, Brothers Kenefick and Moore, were in an auto accident and were pretty badly injured. From reports we received at our monthly meeting from our business manager, Brother Caffrey, our International Organizer Kenefick was coming along very slow at the Mercy Hospital in Springfield and I sure hope by this time he is able to be around and walking, for I know all the members of Local Union No. 7 wish for a speedy recovery and hope to see his smiling face at our meeting soon.

The locals in New England are trying hard to put over the testimonial for our late Vice President Keaveney. The members are cooperating in buying tickets and donating to a worthy cause and we all hope again that it will go over and be a grand success.

We had quite a discussion at our last meeting in regard to Brothers wanting to go to

Panama for two years work but it seemed to be kind of odd at this time to have to specify an age limit of 45 years, for you would really think there should be no age limit mentioned, for it would be a lot easier for the older men to get away than the younger married men and at this time when they prefer the younger men at home it would be taking care of the older men away from home.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

By the time this reaches our readers the year 1939 will be practically gone. For our members, it has been an exception as years go, in that the most of the members had a good run of work. There is only one job of any consequence going on at the present time and that is the million dollar library which is scheduled to be completed next May. The slum elimination project, known as the Charles F. Weiler homes, is winding up this month and the tenants are already living in same.

This project, designed by the firm of Britch and Munger, architects, and built by the Bentley Construction Company, furnished practically steady employment over a period of seven months for some 16 of our members. There were 39 dwelling units, one social building and a boiler house. There are 300 apartments, ranging in size from a two-room affair up to five or more rooms, there being from eight to 14 of these in each unit. Each tenant is supplied with electricity, gas, water and heat included in his rent. This is the largest thin-wall conduit job ever put in in this city, as over 150,000 feet of all sizes were used. Our genial Brother, Dave Neely, did the "pushing" on the job and it is a credit to him and all the boys working on same.

Our water supply system is making progress. As this is being written, the firm tunneling 2,600 feet under the Maumee River "holed through" in the center under the river at a depth of 110 feet below the surface. Then work will commence immediately on installing a 72-inch pipe line which comes in sections 40 feet in length. The bore is eight feet in diameter, and concrete will be forced in between pipe and rock under pressure. When finished it is supposed to be leak proof. Work is proceeding rapidly on the other sections of this project, which is supposed to be completed by July 1, 1940. However, the job got to a late start and the city is now endeavoring to have this time limit extended.

For the benefit of out-of-towners who put in their time on the Sun Oil job we would like to let you know that Freddie Stearns is now able to get around in fair shape without having to use his sticks. The Gulf strike which started last May was settled some weeks ago, but whether that plant will go through with the expansion program they had planned previous to the strike remains to be seen.

As this will reach our readers at the season of the year when Yuletide greetings are in order, we will close wishing each and every member of our great order a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

As I sit here writing this letter to the WORKER my thoughts go back to this eventful date 48 years ago when a small group of linemen and wiremen met at St. Louis and formed the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They had a far reaching vision and they built well, but I hardly expect that any of them realized that they were laying

the groundworks of one of the most militant organizations that was ever to be organized.

If old Henry Miller could see us as we exist today with all of our larger locals having their own offices, our many organizers, and the way our International Office conducts our business he would surely give thanks. He was an organizer traveling from city to city with his tools, working a few days, expounding trade unionism, and working to make his way, for we had no treasury in those days to help defray such expenses as might be incurred.

This city, Evansville, was represented at that convention in 1891 by a wireman, Harry Fisher, though he is not a member at present, having let his card go in arrears several years ago. At that time Charter No. 12 was granted to Evansville and remained here, so I am informed, about two or three years, then was lost. In October, 1899, the writer of this, who was a member of L. U. No. 9, of Chicago, came back here after a summer's work in Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, and went to work for Mother Bell. He soon had enough signers for a charter which was forwarded to Harry Sherman, G. S., at Rochester, N. Y., and Local Union No. 16 came into being and has been since that time, the means of better conditions, wages, and hours for the electrical workers of this vicinity.

Two of the charter members are still living and in good standing at present. Brother William Schlange, who still works at the trade, and Brother Frank Neff, now drawing a well deserved pension that he earned by his devotion to the cause of union labor.

The charter of L. U. No. 16 is dated December 13, 1899—40 years old—and on that date the local will celebrate that anniversary with a turkey dinner and a few speeches.

I see where General Hugh Johnson has suggested "Cry Baby" Wilkie of the Commonwealth and Southern for President. Wilkie says "If they keep on taking his properties away from him he will have to do something." Too bad they have mistreated his companies so. I wonder if he thinks of how his companies have treated their employees in the past, and how they would still be treating them if it were not for the I. B. E. W.

A year ago Wilkie was crying about the government wrecking the utilities and how the "poor widows and children" who had inherited stocks in his companies would soon all be beggars. It wasn't long after that until he sold the Tennessee Power Co. for a profitable sum to the government or at least the check for the transaction came from the government.

He was terribly wrong again in his predictions, as his common stock earned three times last year what it did the year before, and again those "poor widows and orphans," for whom he is continually mourning, got their dividend checks.

Prospects for work in this locality seem to be getting some brighter but we can stand a plenty yet.

I am in hopes that our representatives and their friends will be able to keep the code from undergoing any decided change as is urged by the utilities and some of the manufacturers. Let's keep it safe for our coming generation by using standard materials and equipment. The utilities can get enough load on the line without using all of this crop they are trying to force on the public and the trade.

Wishing to all of our members a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Editor:

Of the total membership of the I. B. E. W., I wonder how many are working under civil service? Not more than 10 per cent, I'm

sure. Contrast that with our set up here in L. U. No. B-18. More than 90 per cent of our members are under civil service.

There are more than 20,000 civil service employees working for the city of Los Angeles, and more than half of them work for the department of water and power. I guess everyone knows that this is the largest municipal job in the entire United States. At the present time a reclassification survey is being made of all employees, and we have hopes that it will ultimately work to our advantage. It will take a year for the survey to be completed. Naturally with so many people involved, quite a number are working out of classification—and a number of jobs overlap. As an example, we have about six different kinds of linemen here working under as many different wage scales. They all climb poles and work on wires, and the wages vary from \$135 per month for the climbing grunt to \$225 per month for the patrol man and troubleman. The scale for the ordinary lineman, who does all the hot work, is \$195 and we are in hopes that we can convince this survey group that his work should demand top pay.

There we have some very strange-sounding classifications. The linemen claim the work on steel towers, but when they go on that work they are changed from "linemen" to "tower line mechanics." And the men who work on sub-station construction have the glorified title of "electric mechanics." But I guess it doesn't make a great deal of difference—it all pays off in cash. However if you happen to hear anyone talking about tower line mechanics or electric mechanics you will certainly know they are from Los Angeles.

Local Union Nos. B-18, 40, and B-83 are conducting an educational class for their members, and it is going over big. Our teacher is Prof. Samuel Kalish, a noted educator and author of the book "What Is a Union?" Our class meets once a week and the course will last 12 weeks. We believe that with the important part labor is playing these days there is a great need for aggressive intelligent leadership, and it is our hope that several good clear-thinking leaders will be developed. In addition to public speaking, we study parliamentary proceeding, labor economics and have discussions on such subjects as:

How can we put the unemployed to work?

Why should John Jones join a union?

Should unions be incorporated?

What has the New Deal done about unemployment?

On the first question there were several good talks given on the 30-hour week.

If we are to get anywhere these days, we'll have to fight the other fellow with his own weapon—intelligence. He has been out-smarting us all these years and will continue to do so until we learn to develop leaders as smart as his.

If our class finishes in time and 18 gets a couple of diplomats from it, maybe we can convince civil service that all journeymen working for the Bureau of Power and Light should get \$225 per month.

Goodbye now,

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.
Editor:

December 4, 1939, may prove to be a day long remembered in the electrical construction industry. On this day meets the electrical committee of the N. F. P. A., and their aim is to radically change the National Code as we now know it. We shudder to think the effect the proposed changes will have, not only on the industry but on our very livelihood. If one goes over the list of the proposed changes he can readily perceive what the effects will be in the future. After years of effort and labor, im-

provements and experiments, the Code was brought up to the stage we now find it in and which serves as our guide and electricians' "Bible." While it is true it is not a perfect collection of rules and tables and at times does seem inconsistent, a job installed in accordance with its requirements does give us as near a perfect electrical and mechanical job as it is humanly possible to install. We are hoping the Code comes through intact and if at all revised that it will be in the direction of better and more rigid requirements.

An interesting experiment that has been tried on the West Coast by the various locals merits some study and possibly can be expanded and made to serve a very useful purpose. Those various locals operate cooperatively in purchasing office supplies, badges, buttons, etc. An idea of this kind can be made to go further, possibly to purchase tools and kindred needs for the membership of this and other locals working together. At any rate the idea does merit some study, we think. The locals using this plan report substantial savings.

We cannot help but note that Shappie scores again as you may have noted on the front page "Magazine Chat." The more we read and observe the more convinced we are that Shappie is really an amazing character. Who could imagine one of the Brothers, a graduate of the school of pliers and spurs, could picture real life characters in such inimitable fashion? It is really amazing, in our estimation.

While things have improved but slightly, the boys are managing to work and suppose this is something to be thankful for, if for no other reason. We think, though, only one day will be used for this purpose.

We read with great interest the splurge made in these pages by Edith and Doris, of editorial room fame. These two daughters of the editorial rooms of the JOURNAL gave out some very interesting and useful advice and even patted the collective backs of "us writers." They did succeed in making us feel our efforts are valued, even though others may consider our time just wasted effort. May it be in order to suggest that Edith and Doris have their pictures printed in the JOURNAL in an early issue so that we will know to whom we are indebted for succeeding in getting in print? We hope their modesty will permit.

And now be it known that "Slats" Slater and "Slim" Mannel are duly qualified aerial artists. They specialize in the installation of 300-foot radio towers, this with the possible assistance of Jim Eveson. We are not sure about their helper, we mean Jim. Slim greets all his friends who have been inquiring about him.

Bob McCleary still belongs to the won't talk clan. He'll only talk on occasion, will this handsome Romeo.

Grosscup knows how to get noisy on occasion, when in the company of Slim. He is the boy who can talk much and say little. We still refer to Grossy.

Does Otto Bowen know how to handle those shots? Ask us, we know. He never misses the mark. R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Editor:

Local Union No. B-39 had a Halloween Party that is at least unique in linemen's history. They, together with the Municipal Light Plant Association, held a dinner dance in the main ballroom of the Hollenden Hotel in honor of the 10 retiring members of Local Union No. B-39. There were about 500 present to do them honor.

Paul Walters, who is chairman of the Municipal Light Plant Association, was the

toastmaster of the evening. He has done an outstanding job as president of this association working for the expansion of the light plant. He deserves a lot of credit.

Our mayor and utilities director with their wives were present. We had a fine turkey dinner after which Mayor Harold H. Burton made a speech complimenting the way Local No. B-39 had cooperated with the Municipal Light Plant Association in their fight for the enlargement of the plant. He also said that he started out as a lineman's helper and marched in one Labor Day parade with them, and that as mayor he was still the lineman's helper. Then Utilities Director Frank O. Wal-len, not to be outdone by the mayor, said that he also had started out as a lineman and was at one time a member of Local Union No. 255. He then told of his part in the fight for the light plant expansion. Then we had some remarks from our business manager, Walter Lennox. He gave a history of each of the retiring members and told of their loyalty to L. U. No. B-39.

After this Vice President Arthur Bennett presented each retiring Brother with a certificate of service which he said they could frame and hand down to their children. These scrolls were made by Brother Harry Delaney of this local and he surely did a good job.

Then a former member of Local Union No. B-39, Pat Collier, presented each retiring member with a gold wrist watch in remembrance of the old days when he used to work with them.

After a few other speeches the tables were all cleared away and a good orchestra provided music for all who wished to dance. As I was watching them I couldn't help thinking what a long way the linemen had come in the last 25 years, since the days of the old Arch Hall.

Everyone feels that the committee did a wonderful job and they all realize that it meant a lot of hard work. In fact, everyone had such a good time and it was such a success that at the last regular meeting the members decided to make it a yearly affair whether anyone retired or not.

The names of all the retiring members except one will be found beneath the photograph. Brother Fred Pohlman was in Florida so could not be present.

Names of the men in the picture, reading from left to right: Standing, Ed. Rankin, J. A. Moore, Charles Morgan, P. Mulhern. Sitting, William Chase, Thomas Daily, William McCarthy, Thomas Connors, John Smith.

BURR COOPER.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Our old members are leaving our ranks pretty fast. Our latest loss is none other than our financial secretary, George W. Johnson, who was a true and loyal member for 39 years. His passing has been a loss to the Brotherhood and to Local No. 46. Many of the boys in different locals all over the country will remember George for the many good deeds he has done. We all regret the loss of our good old members.

We cannot help but mention at this time having received many compliments and congratulations on the promptness of our International Office in paying death benefits.

We want to call to all local unions' attention that at this time of the year work has always seemed to slacken and our unemployment list is growing, so please do not give too much attention to some advertisement you may read of the demand for electrical workers in the Northwest. If there is any demand we will try to notify you in our monthly letters to the WORKER; however, it looks very good for next year.

WILLIAM GAUNT.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Additions since the last publication of the complete list:

W 2 E Y R	John J. Jankowski	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
W 2 M P T	Irving Goldstene	Brooklyn, N. Y.
W 3 H T J	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.
W 7 B H B	Olaf Thompson	Glendive, Mont.
W 8 A B O	Vaughn E. Seeds	Columbus, Ohio
W 8 B I Q	Gale Beelman	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 B Q C	Cecil Armstrong	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 D V	Philip Bloom	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 E L P	William Springle	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 E Z A	Frank Hilbert	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 G J Q	Edward Goon	Toledo, Ohio
W 8 Q Z N	Carl W. Bieber	Buffalo, N. Y.
W 8 R B	William Stringfellow	Toledo, Ohio
W 9 D R N	H. J. Swanson	Twin Lakes, Wis.
W 9 F G N	T. W. Wigton	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 I D G	Victor Hoffman	Sheboygan, Wis.
W 9 I Q	Walter Meyers	Desplaines, Ill.
W 9 R Q G	Victor H. Voss	Desplaines, Ill.
W 9 T B M	Raymond Eversole	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 9 T P	Maynard Marquardt	Northbrook, Ill.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Members of Local Union No. B-77 were astir over the very fine editorial in "Magazine Chat," October Journal, about Shappie, his poems and Chronicles of the Work World. We have been requested several times in the past to write our editor asking for more of Shappie's stories. They are the neatest and most exciting yarns of line work we have ever read, crisp and authoritative in style, and haunting in their word pictures of the contemplative life of a lineman—a good theme for a movie. Brother Roseman in his letter from L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, Md., gave Shappie some fine lines of appreciation for his "Casey's Chronicles," so it is not alone because Shappie has so many personal friends in Seattle that we are pulling for him, but because he "has what it takes," that we advise him to go to Hollywood and write a movie. We are sure the Brotherhood will help him put it over.

"A page of verse by our readers" in the October JOURNAL should be copyrighted and the poems made up into gift cards like some of the cards we received from Brother Hendrick a few years ago when he called on us en route to Portland, Oreg., from Portland, Maine. "Consummation" by Brother Benjamin G. Roehrer, L. U. No. 323, is a gem, and would sell by the thousands if made up on Christmas cards in an attractive manner.

Ed Bodvin, one of our members, is a successful deer hunter; he bags a deer nearly every season. This year he shot a fine two-prong buck the first day out. However, on close examination Ed found that one prong of the deer's horn was not fully developed. Could it be an unlawful deer! Visions of six months in the big house, lock step, caged up like a canary and no talking on the job! The game law reads "It shall be unlawful to take a buck deer less than two years old" While Ed was sitting there reading law, two strange hunters came along.

"Look here," Ed said, "some one has shot an unlawful buck."

"I'll put my tag on it" said one of the strangers.

"You are taking big chances," said Ed. "I

wouldn't do it if I were you." Just then the state game warden came along.

"What you got here?" he said.

"It looks like an unlawful deer," said Ed.

"I'll sign that tag; that is a two-year old deer in any county in the State of Washington. All deer have their birthdays, like race horses, on January first." The thoughts that went through that lineman's head as he watched his deer being packed away by strangers would have put him in the "stir" for life if put into action. So, Bodvin didn't get a deer this year!

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Sleet Storm of Christmas, 1928

Editor:

"Sir Spot" and his knights sped into the West, Where the God of the Storms with ruthless might

Held a vanquished world in his armour drest—

'Twas a kneeling world in a half twilight.

(What irony thus to adorn and slay

Enarmoured in ice

For the sacrifice

On an ancient tyrant's holiday!)

The sun forbore to extend a smile

The frenzied monarch to beguile.

Sole protest came from the birds and the trees,—

What cared the monarch for such as these?

The pheasant cried out at hunger's urge

And joined the melancholy dirge

Of bewildered sparrows and famished crows;

Such sounds on the wings of the storm arose.

While the broken arms of the prayerful trees—

'Twas the saddest of Nature's symphonies.

With wrath undiminished, with lust unappeased,

He howled and he hammered, he bellowed and wheezed

O'er the fields undisputed, submission complete,

Oblivious death beneath conquering feet.

O God of Storms

You receive your blames;

God who deforms,

Men call you names:
 Monster, tyrant, Herod, Saul,—
 How glibly from the tongue they fall!
 But who wants friends if we can't abuse
 them?
 Or what are they for if we cannot use them?
 You arch antique,
 What is more unique?
 It was by your hand Mother Earth was
 christened
 When her old Father Sun,
 Was quick to shun
 His daughter to sparkle and dazzle and
 glisten.
 When his infant lay in the lap of the storm
 With throbbing heart and fevered brow,
 E'en as a god-daughter,
 You dashed her with water,
 You gave to her hope and life and form.
 Shall her young progeny curse you now?

O Nature, what charms have thy feminine
 moods,
 What virtue to heal have thy calm solitudes,
 What hope in thy morning, what rest in thy
 even,
 What various mood hath not blessings from
 Heaven?

The cycle of seasons to embellish the year
 A marvelous, colorful, instant career.
 Fair Spring like a goddess in beauty and
 power,
 Revisits the earth like an ancestral bower;
 Her altars redolent with heavenly spice
 Are lavish with blooms for her quaint sac-
 rifice.

Coy mistress of love and exemplar of grace
 Her ancient rites o'er, she withdraws to give
 place

To Summer's more ardent and obvious reign,
 More conscious of power at sustaining again
 The drama of ages where man takes full part,
 Who fitly regards with a pure gladsome
 heart

Summer's salt in the wheat and his wine in
 the grape,
 By his ministrations the harvest takes shape.

The Harvest and Autumn, beneficent twain,
 The year's festival, man is hungry again!
 The granaries are hollow, the wine vats are
 low,

But the banquet is ready, how well do we
 know!

Great Godhead eternal,
 Great Nature fraternal,
 Man seemly bows down before Thy perfect
 giving,

The gateway of life and the ensign of living;
 While the song of Autumn o'er vale and hill
 Reverberates with right good will.

Autumn

Give of thyself, give of thy store,
 Wouldst thou be happier, give some more.
 Give and give when young and fair,
 Give as you may when old and bent,
 (Giving the unnamed sacrament)
 Give, that all men may give and share.

Give as the rose exhales its spice,
 Give to the joy of sacrifice.
 Give as the shower revives the earth,
 Give with the grace of windwaved grain;
 (Never was gift bestowed in vain!)
 Heavenly kinsman, prove thy worth.

Give in the name of our Brother, Christ,
 That earth may be re-paradised,
 Give an hour to Gethsemane;
 Next, before Pilate looking down,
 Nor falter on Golgotha's crown,
 O Perfect Giver and giftless me!

Old Winter beheld from his near watch tower,
 Sagely beheld the homage paid:
 "Know ye that only by my subtle power,
 Thy seasonal gifts can be assayed?"



ELECTRICAL CREW THAT BUILT SHREDDED WHEAT FACTORY AT NIAGARA FALLS
 IN 1900

Standing, left to right: Jack Jardon, of Niagara Falls; Bill Kendall, No. 96, Worcester; Harry Moore, No. 96; Charley Coghlin, No. 96, Worcester. Seated: Carl Hagberg, No. 96; George Ennis, No. 96; Conners, Niagara Falls; Ernest Hardy, No. 96, foreman; Bill "Portland" Doughty, Portland, Maine.

Know ye, the rose, fair though it be,
 Must needs be relative to me?"

Winter

Mine is a song
 For the brave and strong,
 No opiate to soften men
 But a battle cry
 To teach them why
 They fight and die and live again.

Mine is the storm with its volley and shock
 When the earth seems to tremble and shudder
 and rock,

When the elements rage as though jealous of
 man

Conspiring to ravage God's orderly plan.
 Mine is beauty majestic, magnificent, crude,
 Mine is primitive grandeur and negative good.
 Yes, good is my challenge, "Come forth if you
 dare

We'll fight in the open by foul means or fair."

Sir Spot heard the challenge with face hard
 and grim,

The call of the storm was sweet music to him.
 No sooner begun was the prompt restoration
 Than the old God gave pause in complete
 consternation.

The sun showered his light on this quaint
 fairy state,

Which only a God could conceive or create.
 There was diamond, emerald, pearl and
 sapphire

All vied in the mazes of heavenly fire.

Never was earth adorned as then
 Each conquered form wore its diadem,
 To compensate for the ruin wrought,
 And the coronation of human thought
 That filled a thousand homes with light,
 (They were weary and sick of candle light!)
 While the children danced around their trees,
 In abandon of Christmas ecstasies,
 The Christ Child smiled, as smile He would

And o'er the work of redemption cast
 His approving smile at the hardihood
 And manly courage that won at last.
 The palm for Sir Spot and his trojan knights,
 Who bear the scars of a hundred fights!

* * * * *

One major truth this tale conveys
 Should survive the storm and holidays;
 The storm is mighty in Nature's plan,
 But greater by far are God and Man.

T. W. B.

"Sir Spot" (Henry Aldrich) holds a 30-year
 card in Local Union No. B-79.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Enclosing picture of the boys who installed
 the electrical work at Mitchell & Smith, Inc.,
 cork plant, coming here from Detroit. In the
 back, left to right, Brothers Joe C. Harvey,
 John H. Kelly—Front, E. T. Wicks, foreman;
 Pete Peterson, Milford P. Martin. Not pres-
 ent at time picture was taken were R. N.
 Scott, H. A. Tarrel. The job is not com-
 pleted yet.

Members of L. U. No. 80 also installed two
 5-10-25c store jobs of the E. M. Rose Co., one
 on Colley Ave., this city and one at Virginia
 Beach, also the F. W. Woolworth Co. Bldg.,
 Freemason and Gramby Sts., city, and the
 extension to the moulders shop at the Nor-
 folk Navy Yard.

More power to Brother Julius Gray, our
 business manager, for the splendid work that
 he is doing. Brothers of L. U. No. 80 let's
 start the new year with a bang and have
 some news about L. U. No. 80. I think Brother
 John Russel would make a good news re-
 porter. An oyster roast was held Friday,
 November 17, and everyone had a wonderful
 time. The boys here don't like oysters, es-
 pecially Brother Dickens. Yours for more
 pep.

M. P. MARTIN.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

Our local union has recently taken an action that may mean much or little in the way of progress. It will mean much provided the members render the proper cooperation. Each member should realize it is his duty to give unstintingly of his time and energy in assisting in the thorough organization of all branches of the electrical industry. The International Office is not a part of the United States Treasury Department and therefore has not the funds to place representatives in the various localities within the jurisdiction of the local union; however, the local union does have a membership of approximately 100 and therefore does have available that number of men for organizing activities.

The amount of work confronting the local union requires the setting up of organizing committees, and there is a position open to each and every member and a duty to fulfill that position on your part. You can start to work on this job at once, by making up a list of the names and addresses of every person engaged in the electrical industry that you know of in your locality or any locality under the jurisdiction of the local union.

The compensation you will obtain will be determined by the degree of completeness with which the job is finally performed and will mainly be in the form of steadier and more secure employment. If you want none of it, just write a letter to the business manager stating you do not wish to receive any of the benefits derived from the efforts of other members and that should you be in danger of receiving such benefits that the business manager should promptly protect you by removing you from the job.

The local union has requested the International Office for a change in its charter—from inside to a mixed Class B.

The membership of our local union and every other I. B. E. W. local union is going to have to take a much greater and more aggressive interest in the proper protection of their earning opportunities by not meekly submitting to invasions of others. It is fitting and proper that we stand by our agreements with others as long as they stand by their agreements, however, it is neither fitting nor proper to allow others to take our work while we piously abide by our agreements with them. Passing the buck to the International Office—unless they request it—will not solve any problem. We members at work have got to furnish the International Office with the power before they can get the best results. We lose a large amount of work because all too frequently our members, either because of a lack of their own knowledge of how to do certain types of work, or because they dislike to do certain work, avoid and evade the issue by blandly declaring it not to be our work. The easy way out is not always the best. Evading issues tends to build real problems.

H. A. G. GEIS.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

In last month's JOURNAL I read with interest the article "Status of Unions in Modern Warfare." It seems that if we are menaced by an external enemy we could almost overnight mobilize all our resources to overcome the danger. I could not help wondering why we cannot use the same methods against the internal enemies—unemployment, insecurity and poverty. In other words, instead of using all our energy for purposes of destruction, why not use the same energy for construction?

The nation's loss because of idle men and machines during depression years has been

estimated at 200 billion dollars by the National Resources Committee. "If the whole waste of the depression due to idle machines and idle men had been used to build agricultural and industrial plants," said a committee report, "the existing plant could have been completely rebuilt." Another illustration of the stupendous waste due to the financial debacle reveals that the lost energy would have built a \$6,000 home for every family in the country.

Why not a war against poverty?

Sorry to report that Bill Vogelzang is still in the hospital. Bill recently had his thirteenth blood transfusion.

Only three members on dues relief for the month of October. Quite a decrease from the last three months. Employment is getting spotty again, but the prospects look good.

Hello, Boston, Bill Hanson. You surely polished up that joke of mine. I wish I could tell the one about the "horrible aspect." Give my regards to the "gang."

Merry Christmas, everybody!

PETER HOEDEMAKER.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Monthly Knock

"To him who flagrantly violates his promises."

The Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association convention, held at the Roger Smith Hotel in the city of Holyoke, was, as usual, a huge success. I. V. P. John J. Regan, of Local Union No. 103, recently elected president of the association, called the convention to order at the appointed time, Saturday at 10 a. m. The late lamented Charles D. Keaveney, was the creator of this organization which has proven to be of tremendous value in our state and all of the delegates took time out to return from "Memory Lane" with many interesting tales of Charlie Keaveney's work in the Brotherhood's interest.

The writer was invited to tell of the history of the linemen's cable splicer's bill, which met with defeat at the last session of the legislature. The explanation was made in detail from the moment Representative John E. Powers, of South Boston, revived the bill and made a glorious attempt to get the measure roll called in the House. Those who lobbied the bill soon discovered that men who make promises do not always intend to keep them, unless there is much in the way of cash for them. The writer knows full well the low level to which some men stoop, when pledges made are notoriously violated. How can I ever forget? However, our spirits are elevated to a very high level indeed, when we realize that nature's law of retribution is still on life's statute books.

Brothers Bart Saunders and John O'Keefe, of Local Union No. 104, together with Business Manager O'Neil and Brother Sullivan, of Lawrence, are to be complimented for the great fight made at the State House last session. They are more determined than ever to fight this bill through for the common good of all the citizens of this great commonwealth. It will be a very interesting show to see and your humble servant is happy to report that he has a very important part to play before the curtain falls.

President Frank L. Kelley, though not a delegate, drove 100 miles to express, on the floor of the convention, the deep appreciation of Local Union No. 103 for President Dan Tracy's selection of "Jack" Regan to follow in the footsteps of our late Brother Charlie Keaveney. President Kelley declared, "I. V. P. Jack Regan is the man who fulfills all the

"SEEN on the Jobs"



B-304



193



80



177

SEEN IN THE PICTURES

B- means busy to this group of officers for lively Local No. B-304 at Topeka, Kans. Electrical workers of L. U. No. 193 at soy bean processing plant built for Archer Daniels Midland Milling Company, Decatur, Ill. The Norfolk Brothers of Local No. 80 who did the wiring for the new Mitchell and Smith cork plant. Some of "the gang" who worked on the 100 per cent union U. S. Gypsum job at Jacksonville, Fla., under L. U. No. 177.

requirements for one of the high offices, that the membership can bestow," describing him, "as a young man with all the courage and strength and drive that belongs only to youth and with the maturity of judgment and

soundness of mind that usually are not acquired until well past the 50 year mark."

Charlie Buckley, executive board member, also a delegate, carried on in his usual intelligent manner. It is common knowledge that Charlie Buckley and Frank Kelley have clearly demonstrated they are men who can be able administrators as well as two-fisted fighters; practical men as well as fearless men.

Brother Robert F. Maguire, commissioner of wires in the city of Somerville, represented Mayor John M. Lynch and brought the mayor's good wishes and hopes for the future success of the state association. We think upon Mayor Lynch as a fearless and determined fighter for clean government, whose leadership is directed against corruption, waste and graft.

The year 1939 will go down in history as a momentous one. In it our organization successfully met the greatest problems of its career. In it our International Office proved itself worthy of our confidence as never before; and 1940 will be a trying year, not only relative to the general economic state of the nation, but for us as an organization. The increase of general interest among local unions will insure, in due time, cooperation, increased intelligence and enthusiasm in the promotion of the highest type of Brotherhood.

Since I cannot make a personal delivery of the season's greetings, I must therefore ask you to graciously consider that my heart and hand go out to every member in a sincere wish for a merry Christmas and a happier New Year. All good wishes.

Monthly Boost

To him who promised even to his loss, and kept his promise.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-108 has again renewed its agreement with the electrical contractors of Tampa. The agreement committee met with the contractors for the past several months. They came to terms on everything but the wage question. With the advancing prices the contractors wanted to cut our wages 20 per cent. This, after we made several concessions in their favor.

Of course the men stood steadfast and on Monday morning, November 20, all electrical work in the building trades was suspended. Not a man reported to his job or shop. By noon the contractors were ready to sign. Tuesday morning work was resumed again as usual.

We were very fortunate in having the services of Brother A. E. Lipford, of the International Office. Brother Lipford always managed to get back to Tampa from his other work in this vicinity to attend the meetings with the contractors. He gave us all the aid within his power and offered valuable suggestions on matters from his past experiences in closing agreements. Brother Lipford is always a welcome visitor to our meetings and we hope he will be able to stop in and spend an evening with us whenever he gets into this section.

Most of our members are working at this time. We still think we have good prospects in view, but conditions are slow in changing here. The shipyard is still keeping a few of our members busy, but the electrical work on the ships is not underway as yet. When that starts we will get some more men on at the yard. Other work here is moving along steadily. We hope it will continue to do so and not rush, as we would like to see work continue along a steady pace over a period of time. Rush

work and overtime all seem fine while it is going on, but when it stops the men usually also stop along with it, for a time. Then what was it all for? Just a spell of work and a longer spell of no work.

As it will be Christmas time when this issue is received by the members, I take this opportunity to wish you all a merry Christmas and a joyous and prosperous New Year.

THEO "TED" FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

We give precedence this month to a subject that some of our members think menaces the existence of the organization—even threatens to extinguish the torch of democracy itself. It is this "Mobilization Day" plan being bruited about in fearsome whispers and vague magazine articles. A plan, it seems, worked out to the last detail in the furtive catacombs of the War Department, to be clamped on an unwilling nation the day we declare war.

For the first time, we find ourselves marching along in step with the Saturday Evening Post, asking "What war?" A war with whom; and why? Is there a chip on our national shoulder so lightly balanced that it can be blown off without warning? Is there a war in the making, bearing the pallid stink of sewer-birthing diplomacy? Or is the plan a gigantic snatch of American freedom, to be ransomed by oncoming generations?

Mobilization Day, indeed! Der Tag!

Who fathers this sinister program, the industrialist; the banker? If it is the former, we would refer him to the plight of Fritz Thyson. If it is the latter, let him regard the fate of Baron Rothschild. Or is it some ambitious Hitler in army uniform, who envisions a permanent military dictatorship with himself as Der Fuehrer?

What war could possibly justify the total surrender of our liberty? The picture of such an eventuality is appalling: Labor working at the point of a bayonet . . . Concentration camps as thick as hotdog stands on a national highway . . . Our boys being schooled, mentally and physically, in the art of slaughter . . . Our girls regimented on breeding farms!

All this may seem far-fetched and a bit hysterical, but it looks as though it were time labor got a little hysterical, and stormed into Washington demanding a few answers.

Let's get this thing straight—what war?

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The third trial of Minneapolis WPA strikers, involving 11 men and 14 women charged with "conspiracy," got under way October 30. During the first three weeks of the trial, District Attorney Victor E. Anderson led no less than 158 government witnesses to the stand to testify against the strikers. And what witnesses! WPA top officials, about 30 cops, and over 100 nonstrikers, each well-coached by the G-men, and each seemingly with a petty grievance against one or another of the 25 defendants.

Outstanding example of the type of government witness is a Mrs. Elizabeth Thom, power machine operator on the WPA sewing project around which the indictment revolves. It was at this Minneapolis project that the main battle of the WPA strike developed. Friday night, July 14, the police opened gunfire on the pickets and ran down the crowd with armored cars, firing teargas shells point-blank. One picket, Emil Bergstrom, was killed, and a score of pickets wounded. Hundreds were tear-gassed.

Mrs. Thom, a former WPA supervisor, was actually for 14 months a member of the Federal Workers Section, an organization of unemployed, sponsored and supported by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. She attended meetings of this organization before and during the strike, and her evidence unquestionably proclaims her a government stool pigeon. Every day of the strike she came down to observe the picket line, loitering among the workers, observing in minute detail everything that transpired. What she didn't observe, she invented.

Altogether, this witness identified 17 of the 25 defendants as being at the scene of the strike. She admitted she would go among the strikers, asking them such questions as: "Haven't you a wife and child? Don't those WPA wages look pretty good to you? Don't you think you should be inside there working?"

In the language of the professional strike breakers who testified before the La Follette Senate Committee, this sort of thing is known as "missionary work"—going among strikers seeking to convince them the strike is hopeless and they should go back to work. Organized labor has long known that private employers during periods of strike used such people. But this is the first hint labor has had that the United States government would resort to such devices against strikers.

Immediately after she left the stand, government attorneys introduced two huge dictionaries from which they presented a glossary of terms hurled by strikers at the scabs, such as "rat" and "fink."

Reading from the Webster dictionary, the assistant district attorney quoted: "Rat: one who deserts his party or association, especially in adversity. To desert one's party from interested motives. To forsake one's association for one's advantage. In the trades, to work as a scab or rat."

"No objections to that definition," said Tom Davis, defense attorney, smiling.

In the corridor outside the courtroom, G-men sit with the government witnesses giving them final instructions. To amuse themselves, the strike defendants every so often exchanged seats in the double row of chairs allotted them in the courtroom. New witnesses, who had evidently been told by G-men just where a certain person is sitting, were often caught and would identify one defendant as another. In this fashion several witnesses exposed themselves by identifying a certain defendant as some one else.

Numbers of well-meaning people are often at a loss to understand why union men and women feel so bitterly toward the daily papers. Let those people but go through the experience of a strike, or a labor trial such as the present WPA trial, and they would know what the term "boss press" signifies.

In this trial every tiny point the prosecution scores, whether or not it be true, is usually played up in front-page headlines in the Minneapolis papers. Every refutation by the defense, every point scored by the defense, is more apt to be found in the back pages.

Many examples of outright falsehood could be presented. An apt illustration is the following: On November 10 the Minneapolis Times-Tribune headlined the story that Ed Palmquist, one of the strike leaders, threatened Mrs. Lena Keen, a scab, with the words, "You should have bullets for emblems instead of union buttons."

Actually, Mrs. Keen's testimony was exactly the contrary, that she threatened Palmquist by saying to him: "You should have bullets for emblems instead of buttons."

Indignation against the prosecution and the Minneapolis employers who are un-

questionably working behind the scenes to direct the fight against organized labor reached a peak this week when it was learned that the big business interests of this city have prepared an effective and well-knit blacklist against all those indicted in connection with the WPA strike. Defendants who have sought work in private industry report numerous instances of being turned down by employment managers who identify them from photographs as WPA strikers.

On November 24 the defense finally got a chance to get in its licks, following refusal of District Judge Joyce to dismiss the case on defense grounds that the government had failed to prove conspiracy accusations against a single defendant; that trial of 25 defendants together is a mass trial which is prejudicial to and deprives each defendant of a fair and impartial trial by jury, etc.

The jury in this third trial is the same sort of prejudiced out-state jury that decided against strikers in the first two WPA trials. There wasn't a single union button on the jury panel from which jurors were selected.

In his opening statement to the jury on November 17, Tom Davis, defense counsel, termed the trial an historic case, one of the strangest in the annals of American jurisprudence. He indicated he would show the jury that long before the Roosevelt-Woodrum relief law was passed, the unemployed and the organized labor movement of Minneapolis and St. Paul had demonstrated (on June 2, 1939) to call attention of the authorities to the unfair treatment given men and women; that from January, 1938, to July, 1939, WPA officials had invariably followed the practice of closing down projects whenever there was a labor dispute, and that only in the strikes following the passage of the new relief law did WPA officials deviate from this custom; that immediately after the Woodrum Act became law, strikes of the unemployed broke out all over the country; that every section of the Minneapolis labor movement endorsed the local strike. Davis bitterly condemned the relief law as showing a disregard of the union wage structure of the country and as making the federal government a scab. He indicated he would place each of the 25 defendants on the stand.

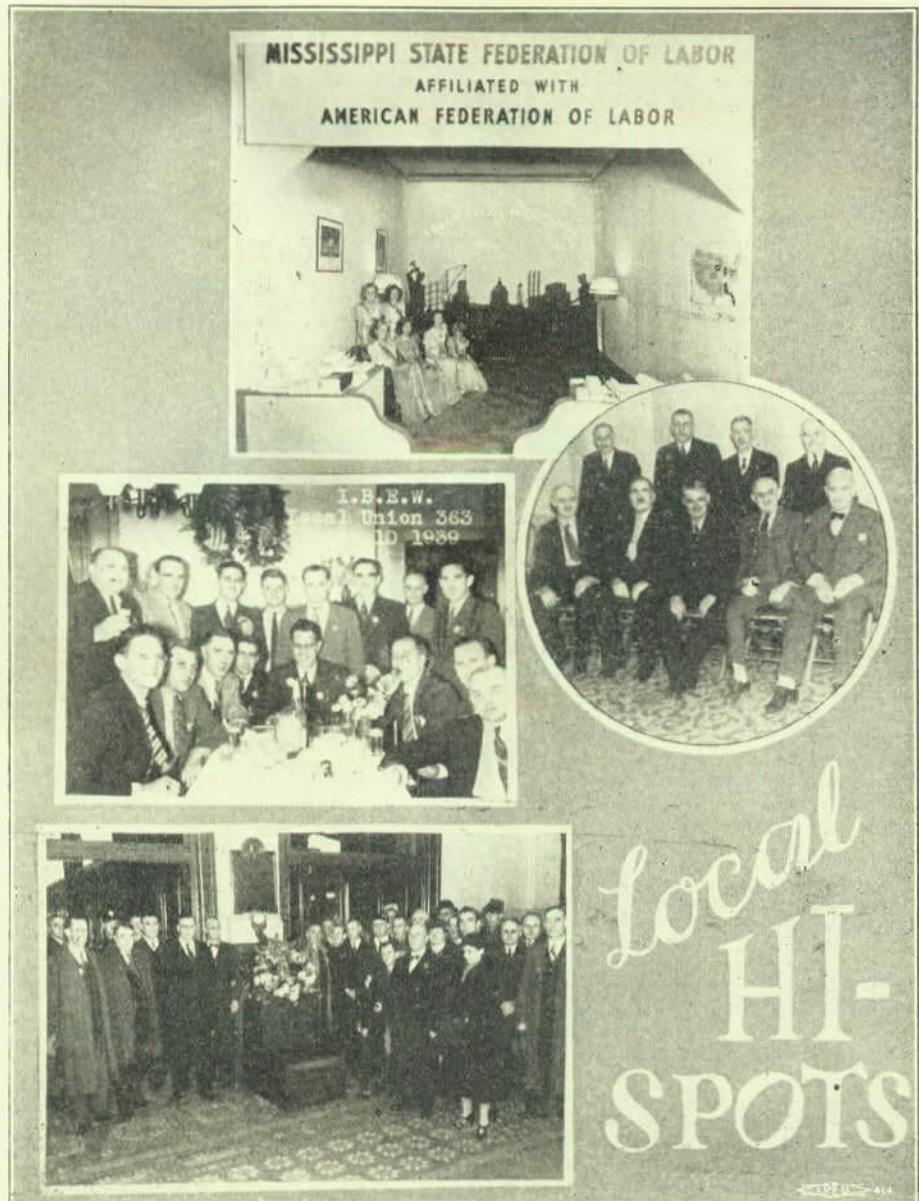
In the past five days, four of the defendants have taken the stand to give hour-by-hour and day-by-day descriptions of the WPA strike. The convincing story they tell has torn gaping holes in the queer picture presented previously to the court and jury by well-coached government witnesses.

District Attorney Anderson has not been able to shake a single point in the defense testimony, which places the blame for the strike squarely on the government, and the blame for the violence at the WPA sewing project squarely on the Minneapolis police and FBI agents disguised as unemployed workers who mingled with the crowd.

It is already apparent that the defendants will establish irrefutably their innocence of the phoney charge of "conspiracy."

All sections of organized labor, aware of the basic issues at stake in the Minneapolis trial, and the danger constituted by the charge of "conspiracy," are supporting the AFL-WPA defense committee to the limit of their ability. Unions all over the country have sent in cash contributions to the Minneapolis defense committee.

A meeting of the officials and central labor delegates of all AFL local unions has been called for November 27 at the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, where the defense committee will give a full report



LOCAL UNION HI-SPOTS OF THE MONTH

Top picture: Labor's booth at the fair, at Jackson, Miss. Sent in by L. W. Spann, business manager of L. U. No. 480. Center, right, picture: Retiring members honored at banquet by L. U. No. B-39. Left to right, standing: Ed Rankin, J. A. Moore, Charles Morgan, P. Mulhern. Sitting: William Chase, Thomas Daily, William McCarthy, Thomas Conners, John Smith. Center, left: Thirty-hour week educational committee celebrates with officers of L. U. No. 363. Seated, left to right: W. Abrams, H. Pearson (financial secretary), C. Prindle, Jr. (vice president), Joseph Curley (treasurer), George Schrader (president), George Romansky, L. Dougherty, F. Kurtz (committee chairman). Standing: E. Niquist (executive board), E. Mayforth, C. Cernigliaro, L. Semon, George Kuhl, F. Bearnheart, S. Doerzaph (recording secretary), J. Tompkins. Lower left, picture: Labor places its wreath at the plaque of the late Sir Henry Thornton, beloved chairman and president of Canadian National Railways. Front row, left to right: A. Ault (Machinists), S. Upton (Railway Carmen), L. A. McEwen (Electrical Workers), P. Burrows (Pipe Fitters). Also included in picture are R. Eardley, president of L. U. No. 561, and W. Varley, of the Boilermakers.

of the trials to date and will present new plans to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses involved in the trials.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

Self preservation is the first law of nature and by virtue of that fact, security like charity, might be reasonably expected to begin at home. One of the most important things in life is industry. Work, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, makes up for a great many failings. Of course, to some people opportunity is a mere vogue and vanishing gesture, and with others it is a very serious problem and a planned creative

occurrence and a repeated contemplation. Although, all work and no play makes Jack a dull lad.

We must learn our economic status in the realm of things and relations to others in the common aggregation of social justice and Christian welfare. We are judged by our industry, the company we keep and the progress we make along the lines of the Golden Rule. Although, it is no disgrace to be poor, yet as the old saying goes, "It is very unhandy." Money is a good servant and a bad master. It is often referred to as the root of all evil.

Although money is a very necessary medium of exchange in the fabric of life, nevertheless, money alone has no appeal of value,

or attraction in the sight of God. God has wise ways, he always has the hereafter to penalize or reward accordingly. We should be mindful of the Golden Text, "It has been once appointed that man must die and after death, judgment. This is your day, mine is tomorrow." The descriptive suddenness of the fate of the stricken man going down through Jericho, is a warning that no person is secure by themselves. Man cannot live on bread alone.

In the crest of human endeavor and industrial progress, instead of striving amicably for the abundant life in honest creative cooperation, respecting the rights of others and make the cause of one the concern of all, some people become worldly inflated in mind and manner, actuated in material success, alone, building up their vast private fortunes and personal security in their egoistical and unethical endeavor.

Dignity—pride of honor and personal responsibility based on reason, law and order is a prime requisite to good citizenship and society. Honest accord and creative cooperation are also essential. The people must support their homes and government. Although, in an emergency of economical and industrial distress the government must combine their resources and conserve the lives of the people. This also applies to the aged, and incapacitated. However, pensions should be based on a sound plan of financial and business principles. We should not forget social welfare, when need cannot be met by the regular and common process. Blessed is he who gives and receives.

Locally

Work and business are on the upward trend, but many of our boys are idle at the present and they would welcome and gladly respond to a call for work out of town until normal conditions here are restored.

We are rapidly approaching the holiday season. Thanksgiving Day is the first on the calendar. It appears from the new schedule in some states that we will have a double festival celebration this year.

Christmas Day, the feast and celebration of the birth of Christ, the Saviour of mankind and redeemer of the world from whom all blessings flow, the divinity of God, the coming of the Messiah of great significance and consolation and civil righteousness, the most solemn and blessed occasion of the Christian world. Availing a time of reckoning of the past-present of stewardship and labor in the vineyard of Christianity of God, country and home. Let us avow anew to amend our lives for a better and more righteous present and future in the sunlight of heaven and on earth as was in the beginning.

All traveling and floating elements of humanity, prodigal, humble or proud should avail themselves of the great occasion and opportunity and welcome spirit to visit home, mother, dad and loved ones, on Christmas Day, or during the holiday season. If for any reason you cannot return home for the occasion, write a letter, send a telegram or telephone, do something to add a little more joy to the old folks at home's celebration. By all means try to be one of the joyous comforters.

Season's greetings to all, and welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Editor:

Well, here it is time I should sit me down and ask some of the things that I have wanted to know for a long time, and possibly some of the various scribes can answer for me:

(1) Why is it that after a man becomes a journeyman, that he seems to think that he

is a combination of all the wisdom of Solomon and the electrical knowledge of Stine-metz, and thinks that it is not necessary that he shall ever go to school or even so much as open a code book, unless the boss forgot just what size wire to pull in which conduit. It would be different if the electrical industry never changed and no new methods were ever brought forward. Now some one tell me how to get them to school without the aid of a club.

(2) Why is it that the average journeyman wants to be insulted when he comes on a job and you ask him for his official receipt, for his current month's dues before you let him go to work. That is a part of this local union by-laws and all of the Brothers know it, and yet of all the stalls you ever heard they can really tell them, then want to get sore when they have to go home and get it before going to work. Someone tell me how to overcome this.

(3) Why, oh why, won't the Brothers come out to the meetings that surely should be of interest to all concerned, and really should be more important than sitting around the house or going to a movie, but when you call a special meeting all of the stay-at-homes throw away the notices and then when something is done that they don't like they run around and cry to the high heavens that the local union is run by a clique and something is always being "railroaded" when no one is there. Now one of you scribes answer that one.

(4) And last but not least, why is it that every year when it is time for all the union contractors to sign a new agreement they seem to want the world all wrapped up in cellophane with a nice piece of ribbon all tied around it. It just doesn't seem possible to me that it is either necessary or important that they should always have to waste so much of the time of the conference committee with all the trivial things that they do. The contractors certainly can't think much of their time and I often wonder if they give a thought to the time that the conference committee is losing, due to so many meetings.

We at the present time are negotiating for a new agreement calling for a raise in the rate per hour which we hope to get, and at the present time all things look favorable, thanks to the untiring work of the above mentioned conference committee. Of course you will all please remember that the old saying about the "slip between the cup and the lip" still holds true here as well as other places.

But then the fishing is really just getting good here now and perhaps we will all get a chance to get some of the elusive finny tribe between this and the next writing while taking a short "vacation."

I am enclosing a picture of some of the gang who were on the U. S. Gypsum Co. job here. In it are Frank Hauptman, O. B. Jay, W. S. "Wild Bill" Binckley, H. P. Sugar, Bud Reisen, L. A. "Evolution" Johnson, "Slim" Rowan, "Jiggs" Carson. This job was 100 per cent union from start to finish and it was a real pleasure to work with the men including some who were not in this picture, who are now somewhere in Texas. Hi, Jim Mullins, hope that everything is well taken care of there. If it's not I know that my old side-kick Bill Hill can really help you out.

You know what I think, that some of our more respectable members must have kicked over the traces at one time or another, because all you have to do is to yell "Hello Ann" and some of them start for the nearest door or window, whichever is the handiest, and they even tell me that one of that crew is now being called Beulah. I sure hope it's not so 'cause he is a real home loving man and they tell me he really does walk quiet around his house.

Well, one of our executive board members has a brand new junior electrician at his house and what I mean he is really a proud papa so I guess that I will have to pat the father, J. T. Cox, on the back next time I see him and tell him "well done."

Hope that by the time I write the JOURNAL again I will have some real news to write about in the form of a new agreement that will be favorable to all concerned.

73's

ANDY.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Well, I missed the mail last month and found that the JOURNAL, as well as time and tide, wait for no man, so I will try to hurry this one.

In case you readers do not know, L. U. No. 193 is a mixed local of wiremen and linemen.

Since the last communication, Brother Jack Gleason resigned from the office of business manager, and Brother William C. Murphey was appointed by the executive board to fill his unexpired term. Brother Murphey tells me there are several of the members working out of town with not much work expected in the near future.

One of the big jobs recently completed in this city since the last writing, was the new hospital building for St. John's Hospital. This makes the local hospital the largest private hospital in the world.

Among the out of town jobs in which local members took part, was the erection of the soy bean processing plant built for the Archer Daniels Midland Milling Co. at Decatur, Ill. The Industrial Electric Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., were the contractors, with Joe A. Biegal, electrical superintendent. The work was performed under jurisdiction of L. U. No. 146, Decatur, Ill. Enclosed you will find a photograph of the electrical workers.

Those in the picture are:

Front row, seated, left to right: George McConnell, John Herbrig, George Gray, Larry Barley, Sam Rowell.

Second row, seated, left to right: H. L. Swarts, Jacque Remo, M. D. Reamer, M. J. Keener, Carl Pracht, Charles Jahnke, H. P. Shonkwiler, Max Olszta.

Third row, left to right: L. Jorgensen, Harry Stange, M. W. Holtz, F. J. Hutter, William Judy, A. L. Wegener, I. O. representative; Harry Sparks, Art Robinson, John Eckles.

Back row, left to right: Ed Schalla, H. H. Weaver, C. C. Bauman, James Rice, Al. Feser, Ben Stede, Art Bibbs.

Harry Brownworth was taking photo.

The linemen members of the local, employed by the city water, light and power department of the city of Springfield, are now busy completing a 23,000 V. high line, 6.8 miles in length. They have also built a new 1,200 K. V. A. sub-station, boosted another sub-station from 3,600 K. V. A. to 6,000 K. V. A., laying new cable dips, and are now changing another station from 8,400 K. V. A. to 12,000 K. V. A.

H. W. CASTLES.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

Advancing the date of Thanksgiving for commercial purposes doesn't make sense to me as John Q. Public has just so much to spend for Christmas, and what difference does it make when he spends it? The dough-hungry merchants will realize that and most likely end up behind the eight-ball. However, we were much surprised when F. D. R. lent his high office for commercializing one of the most sacred holidays.

Regardless of the date, we still had a heap to be thankful for, first, because we are liv-

ing over here. Secondly, for greatly improved health, and last but not least for a steady position since September 16.

Our colleague, G. M. S., is on the editorial desk for L. U. No. 211 this month, so I shall confine myself to matters dealing directly to this outfit. Most of the boys are working and the majority of those who are not are touring the country in search of the filthy lucre. At their meeting last night it was my good fortune to meet up with several old friends whom we hadn't seen for quite some time. Among them were, "Sharlie" Forsling, the grand old square-head, who is back on the job after a terrific battle with Kid Arthritis that rendered him hors de combat for four months. Jack McCaffrey and "Dutch" Werntz, the latter is falling away to a ton. Billy Gilbert, "Chick" Graham and Andy Haskell were there but their hair was not parted in the middle. Glad to learn that "Hank" Weinmann, the demon grunt, is on the road to recovery after a long siege of illness. Eddie Casto presided, ably assisted by Little Leon Castle, or maybe it's Cassell, "Fire-Alarm" Ike and "Blackie" White who have controlled the "gittin' and the spendin'" of the dough for many years, and believe it or not, they never miss.

Sure an' I missed the parson who is their recording secretary but he was laid up with the grippe or maybe it was the "cure," liquidly speaking, that had him down. Also learned that "Hobo-Ben" Brannecka and "Kid" Charles are doing Illinois so here is a personal message to that "Old gang o' mine" in Peory. "If the above named gents blow into your burg, give them both a good break, for you will find them 'regular'."

The past four months were made happier by the arrival of several letters from the Hon. "Chat" Shapland, "Shappie" to youse guys. His stories in the WORKER have always had that touch of human interest and his personal correspondence doubly so. He gained his wisdom the hard way and now in the sunset of life, his philosophy commands the attention and respect of all his readers, friends and acquaintances. We hope to be numbered among his correspondents for many years to come.

Eight thousand school ma'ams laid aside all thoughts of readin', ritin' and 'rithmatic taught to the tune of a hickory stick and invaded our shores for five days. During which time they discussed all matters educational and advocated the raising of taxes for the betterment of the schools. In reality they meant raise the taxes to insure their salaries. All of which proves that bologna is still boloney no matter how thin you slice it, eh wot?

Now comes the question that has oftentimes puzzled me. Why are the feminine picture stars usually draped in heavy furs and fur coats when having stills taken? That is contrary to all propaganda emanating from the chambers of commerce out there relative to the glorious sunshine and marvelous weather. By golly, they ought to get together and polarize that job, or do sumpin about it. It is a wonder we haven't heard from Jim Gilbert on that subject.

Another thing ere it slips from memory: The scribes should get together with ye Editor regarding the late arrival of the WORKER. Us boardwalkites used to receive it about the eighteenth of each month but now we are quite fortunate if we see it before the twenty-third and mostly later. All of which doesn't give much time for ample digesting of the contents, especially since they are of the highest type. Take the November issue for example, all the articles are highly interesting as well as enlightening and it would be idiotic for anybody to attempt to pick the best one. So, I say to you Sir Ed, have a heart and give us all a break.

Now comes the saddest duty connected with this job, that of recording the death of an old and valued friend. Today it is Charles W. Turner, better known to thousands of friends and acquaintances as "Skip." He was the oldest member of L. U. No. 210, both in point of years and membership, having been initiated 36 years ago this month when this outfit was but an infant in swaddling clothes.

I first met him in 1912 while working for the local light company, and even then he was a fixture over there, having entered their employ in January, 1891. Forty-five years later he was retired as chief inspector of the Pleasantville division and placed on pension. A few months later he went on the Brotherhood's pension. "Skip" was the personification of the old saying, "to know the man is to love him," and during the past 28 years we never saw him angry but once, and never, never heard him speak ill of any man or woman. A remarkable record and one we should all try to emulate.

It has been trying to snow all day long but we have our fingers crossed hoping it don't take. I'll betcha Jimmie Gilbert and Bennie Marks smile when they read, that, if they do, for right now those snow-dodgers are lying in the shade of the sweltering palm trying to cool off.

Today sees the finish of the football season but it won't be long until the spring training starts and then us baseballers will have something to augur about. Man dear, I near had a stroke last September during that awful seventh inning out in Cincy and I hope I never have to listen to such farce again, or would you call it a burlesque?

So we come to the end of another month with the sudden realization that we had better dead-end muy pronto ere the office twins assert their prerogative, er sumpin equally as dangerous, and dump this in the doghouse. Best wishes from all the lads to all youse gals and all youse guys for a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year, with special personal greetings to the old scribes who used to adorn these columns, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, St. Catharines and Fort Lauderdale and to my young friend "Red" Ingram, of Fort Worth.

Effervescently yours,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Due to our school classes being on the same nights as union meetings the members of L. U. No. B-212 very intelligently voted to change the meeting nights, which proves that while the majority of us don't care about putting in a little spare time to become better educated in our trade, we don't want to stand in the way of the Brothers that do. So from now on it's the first and third Friday of the month at Plasterers Hall on Sycamore St. just south of Liberty.

We extend our sympathy to Brother Norman Walters, whose wife passed away during the past month. Also to Brother Bliss Frame, whose father also passed to the great beyond during November.

Brother Frame has accepted a position with the Ohio Industrial Commission in the wage and hour enforcement division. Let's hope Bliss doesn't forget L. U. No. 212 completely.

Since the WPA quit using union men we have had a large number of unemployed and the prospects for winter are not so hot. However, the indications for next spring are much better. Seems like a man in the building trades these times spends 50 per cent of his time hoping for work and when he does get some, he spends the other 50 per cent fearing what will come next. What a life! But not as bad as it could be. Think of Europe!

We hear Brother Bill Cunningham is steam-boating up and down the Ohio River taking care of the electrical gadgets on Uncle Sam's boats. Pretty chilly, isn't it Bill?

One of the worst insults ever offered to American intelligence, Fritz Kuhn, the bund "phooeyer," claiming to be an American citizen.

Heard over the radio one night when the mayor was interviewing new residents of Cincinnati: Says the mayor, "And where do you live in Cincinnati?" Says the new resident, "In Norwood." Which ought to give the Brothers living in Norwood something to argue about.

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Yuletide greetings, electrical workers, and may the holidays bring happiness to all of you! After having two Thanksgivings this year, it is going to be rather dull having but one Christmas. Now, if F. D. R. could see the advantage of moving Christmas ahead to, say, April Fool's Day, and double paydays, it would be Thanksgiving the year around.

Recently at the regular meeting, election of officers for our new benevolent insurance of Local No. 245 took place. George Maiberger ("Red" to you) was elected secretary and treasurer, with Fred Ballinger as assistant, and Brothers Lee, Pethe and Bridges were selected as trustees.

This is not a sick benefit, but will eliminate any more papers taken up for a sick member. With the payment of a small monthly premium a member in good standing will receive a regular fixed amount after 30 days' absence due to sickness or injury. Half of our members have already taken out the insurance, assuring its success.

Henry Tansley's name was among the winners of poultry at a recent well arranged entertainment and feather party given by the D. M. F. Henry is looking quite pert, and would like to have you old-timers call on him at his residence, 666 Collins.

The Miller brothers, "Dutch" and "Dusty," paid us a visit from Detroit recently. While I did not get to see Dusty, Dutch went to the trouble to look me up and we had quite a visit. Come again, boys, and often.

I almost forgot to tell you that Charley Clark was elected president of the insurance benefit association. I saved that until last, then almost forgot it. Charley, the grief is all yours. But you can take it.

The annual parties given by No. 245 until four years ago, which were ended suddenly due to some kind of publicity, have been replaced with group or gang parties. If these celebrations continue after each, or certain, jobs are finished, the publicity may make it look like a bonus.

Louis Shertinger has changed his address from 1316 Page to 1308 Goodale (mailing clerk take notice). Louis now lives among the Chatfields and the Coys. This should have been news, but Melvin Brunner moves about the same time, making it another tie.

Earl Boyce, of the Acme, has been off sick for some time, but will soon be with us. Welcome, Earl. Bert French has been off for some time, due to an infection in a root of the little tooth that wasn't there. Harry Herbert spent eight days deer hunting in his home state, but up until this writing he had got nothing but a cold. Scott Smith had the misfortune of losing his favorite gun the opening day this year, while the more fortunate hunters were Leo Cole and George Gindele, taking their limit each time. Carl Schultz and Glen Limes are not saying much about their luck. And my grand total is a secret also.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. B-304, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

My attempt to do the honors for our local will probably be as bad as a green hand climbing his first stick.

We have a lively B-local here, between 75 and 80 members. Although everything is not as good as could be, it could be a lot worse.

I have been trying for some time to get this little job done, but put it off from one month till the next, so here is the first one.

The men in the picture, from left to right, Glen Thorpe, recording secretary; Miles Brown, treasurer; D. R. Brown, financial secretary; George Waddle, president; O. L. DeArmond, vice president, and making a pass at the press correspondent.

There are a couple of REA jobs in this territory, but not enough to cause any excitement as far as work is concerned.

Will close. I must have blown a fuse.

O. L. DEARMOND.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

Local Union No. 313 of Wilmington, Del., desires to notify all local unions that after December 1, 1939, we will occupy new and larger quarters in the A. O. U. W. hall, second floor, 900 Washington St. Regular meetings first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Executive board meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m.

Every Tuesday and Friday the business manager will be at this address from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., can also be reached by phone; residence, 2-3020; business, 2-0643.

W. A. LAFFERTY.

L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-316 wishes to make its bow to the JOURNAL, and to let the rest of the locals know that at last the Nashville men are organized.

Our membership is comprised of switchboard operators and assistants, electrical maintenance men, turbine operators, steam men, and operators, and various other crafts employed in the TVA steam plant at Nashville; and substation operators in the Nashville and Murfreesboro area. In the near future we are hoping that the operators in the stations in surrounding towns, in our jurisdiction will place their membership with us.

Our international organizer is with us, helping us in every way and for this we are grateful, since this work is new to most of the members. However, the members are taking a very active interest and before many months have passed, we expect to be one of the best locals in this section.

At our last meeting, our executive board was elected. With this board and our officers, we have a fine, well balanced organization.

Tuesday night, December 12, 1939, we are giving a dutch supper for our members, and members in our area, for the purpose of getting better acquainted with members outside of Nashville.

We will try to have some news for the JOURNAL each month, and at our next writing, if it is possible, we will say we are 100 per cent organized.

J. W. HUNT, JR.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Here goes with the news from L. U. No. 333 of the Pine Tree State. On November 8 a testimonial dinner was extended to retiring Vice President James P. Kilmartin at Falmouth Hotel. Seated at the head table beside Brother and Mrs. Kilmartin were President Philip T. Place; Vice President Frank Lynch;

Alexander F. Eagles, legislative agent, Maine State Federation of Labor; Frank C. McDonald, vice president, State Federation of Labor; Mrs. Horace E. Howe, president, ladies auxiliary of Portland Central Labor Union; Freeman M. Saltus, of Worcester, Mass., editor of Maine Labor News, and yours truly. Letters from President Tracy, Vice President Regan, and International Representatives Kenefick and Fessenden were read, expressing their regrets at not being able to attend and wishing Brother Kilmartin every success. Those attending were sorry to hear of International Representative Kenefick's accident in Rutland, Vt., and wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Your writer was glad to read the article of the new local in Rutland, and a local union that takes interest enough to send articles to the JOURNAL is made of the right stuff and will succeed even though they lost the first battle, so here's to Rutland. We are all pulling for you and anxiously await the report that you have won your next skirmish. Well, it sure looks as though your writer will not eat any deer meat. Even though our mighty hunters report seeing many of these fleet-footed animals they have not been very successful to date in bringing home the deer. Probably this is just another reason why we ought to keep out of the European war.

President Place had the tonsils removed from all the little Places (three of them) at the same time, November 24, and they are all well and at home. Brothers Olen Rankin, John Dimmer, Paul Conroy, Morris Blumenthal, Arthur Nason and your correspondent served on the testimonial dinner committee.

We of Local Union No. 333 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wish our international officers and the officers and members of all the local unions affiliated with us a merry Christmas and a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year. Good resolutions: Send in your local news to the JOURNAL, buy American union-made goods, patronize union shops and demand union labor; boycott goods made in Germany, Russia and Japan.

HORACE E. HOWE.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

"I have seen the gorge of Erie where the roaring waters run,

I have crossed the Indian Ocean, lying golden in the sun,

But the last and best and sweetest is the ride by hill and dale,

With the packer and the packhorse on the Athabaska Trail."

—Arthur Conan Doyle.

Perhaps there are more important things to write—and worry—about than this 4,200 square miles of wilderness grandeur, but I have just finished reading the last issue of our brilliant JOURNAL and I think international affairs—both economic and political—are in good hands. My fellow worker thinks, and I am content—if not always agreeable.

As no one but Shappie could sketch such graphic stories of the work world and only Bachie can write of the boardwalk, perhaps I can be excused for writing of the Athabaska Trail, the scenic wonders of Maligne Lake, the grandeur of Mount Edith Cavell and the Angel Glacier, the serene beauty of Amethyst Lakes and the vast expanse of the Columbia ice field, the birthplace of three rivers that cleave their way to three oceans—the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic. I never expect to see Atlantic City or climb a greased pole, but I do enjoy reading Bachie's letters and Shappie's inimitable stories.

The newly completed Jasper-Banff highway will be open for traffic next June. This road is one of the major road building achievements in the history of the North American continent. For its entire length it follows a spectacular route through a great intermountain trench, where the scenery varies from the awesome immensity of peaks, gorges and canyons to the restful green of forested valleys. The surface is all-weather, with a width of 18 feet and a maximum grade of 8 per cent.

Of course, the wild game is protected, but Jasper Park is a fisherman's Paradise. An official test made in Beaver Lake was over 100 pounds by one rod in less than four hours.

Brother Longmate and I spent a couple of weeks at Miette Hot Springs last June. (Oh, yes, Shappie; we got paid for it, too.) Here hot sulphur water pours from the limestone rocks at a temperature of 126 degrees at the estimated rate of 170,000 gallons every 24 hours. It runs through a modern bathing establishment with a swimming pool that maintains a temperature of about 90 degrees. I took a picture of Brother Longmate feeding a bunch of mountain sheep, but I did not have the camera focused right and you cannot tell our worthy Brother from the big horns. The sheep got in our hair in the end, as they ate up our cardboard boxes and scattered our wiring supplies. But you need telescopic sights on your rifle to get one in the hunting season, and can they go up a mountain!

We took a picture of a black bear at close range—I was in support this time—but it was too dark among the trees. The ranger had to shoot bruin later on, as it got too fond of the cook's bacon. There is a historic report of a grizzly footprint 14 inches long by eight wide. That is lots of bear.

Well, it is all over for this year. I expect to go up again next spring. Who wants to come along?

"To see it in the summer; Oh if Heaven is more fair

No wonder men have martyrs been to gain a dwelling there,

To look upon its splendor ere the Autumn Spirit shakes—

A gold and ruby circled gem in Jasper of the Lakes."

—T. P. O'Connor.

Back in Calgary again. The Imperial Oil job is drawing to a close. Visiting Brother Webb will soon be on his way back to the Lone Star State. Brother H. Billingham, our worthy president, escorted his daughter down the aisle and gave her in marriage to our younger Brother, Charles Dyson. This unites two families that have been associated with the I. B. E. W. for a total of over 60 years. Brother Billingham is well known to old timers of No. 46, Seattle. Greetings, Brother Tommy Lyden.

Christmas greetings to all!

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

In addition to its many other valuable uses the JOURNAL serves as an economical means of communication with our many "card Brothers" in our district.

No doubt after the mailman has delivered it at their front door and the wife has pushed it under their nose the "card members" will peruse it to see if the local union still holds meetings and, if so, where. Just idle curiosity because Brother Shaw will 'phone the end of the month to tell them they are three months

back with their dues and they can get caught up with the gossip then (but not with their dues).

This of course is no reflection on our JOURNAL.

Here we are in the midst of a war, the cost of living soaring out of all proportion to our wages, factories about to need renovating after a number of years of idleness, a new agreement about to be negotiated and, we get an attendance at our last few meetings that wouldn't make a corporal's guard. Yet meeting on the street or on the job, they have everything all figured out. Conditions are bad because wages are too high, his boss didn't get the job down the street because he figured the rate and the firm that got it didn't. In fact, after listening to a number of them in the last few months, outside of the meeting, of course, I think our new agreement should read something like this:

Eight hours per day except for the odd 15 or 20 minutes morning and night to get just a little more done than the other fellow.

No work on Saturdays, unless it's been cloudy through the week or the gas bill is due, and then for single time.

No laborers allowed to do electrical work unless it's dirty or heavy or work that is unsuitable for an artisan.

No more than one apprentice to three journeymen unless there are fixtures to hang, switches and receptacles to install or pipe to cut and thread and put in.

No cars to be used during working hours unless properly equipped with pipe vise, rack for ladders and a portable ditch lamp for work in dark corners. Mileage will be furnished if the boss makes money on the job.

One dollar per hour from the larger shops, anything you can get, plus shares, in the smaller shops.

Where the member's interpretation of this agreement is in conflict with the business manager and executive board the member shall be judged as being right.

To a right thinking union man the above must sound very foolish, but there are too many in our organization who will talk that way and, to this right thinking Brother, let me impress this thought; some night they will all turn up at the meeting together, and then what? Your radio that you listen to on meeting nights will be taken by the finance company and you'll have to go back to using the street car. You wouldn't pay your other bills unless you received value for them and had some say as to how they are incurred. Why pay dues unless you show some interest as to how they are used?

Be at the next meeting to hear the progress of our agreement and at all the rest to see that it is enforced. And now to the Brotherhood in general and our local union in particular, I wish you all a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

J. NUTLAND.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

During the past year the labor element in Rockland County has been waging more or less of a war against the political setup which has had a strangle hold on the WPA, PWA and other kindred agencies. After supporting this political machine over a period of years, it did make our blood boil to be ignored and left out in the cold when notorious scabs and labor-hating individuals were appointed to key positions. Protests even to our native son, Jim Farley, were unavailing. Therefore our only recourse was in the power of the ballot, and how well we used it! This Democratic apple cart was upset by the combined vote of the

building trades, who put everything into their campaign and handed these ungrateful officials the worst licking they have received since 1914. The New York Herald-Tribune of November 8, 1939, ran a full column under "Workers Revolt Against Democrats in a Protest Over WPA Regime," while the Rockland County Journal and other local papers made no mention of labor's victories. Which all goes to prove that the Farley-Fisher machine still controls the (free?) press.

However, on November 10, WPA Director Masters was dismissed from his exalted position; as the local papers stated, for no given reason. Just about a year ago the Building Trades Council had demanded of County Chairman Fisher his immediate dismissal in favor of someone more favorable toward organized labor. Now that we have demonstrated just who holds the aces when the chips are down, things are starting to happen. Masters gets the gate on orders from James A. Farley himself and Mr. Fisher, I am told, has been ordered to restore peace with labor or himself resign.

Brothers, did it ever occur to you that we are losing prestige, due to our own internal fights? Certainly we took a licking at the last session of Congress, and every day the press and radio are becoming more antagonistic. Only last evening Elliott Roosevelt, on this nation-wide radio outlet of his, came out with a blast against labor, indulging in personalities, with personal attacks against various union officials. All these labor haters know that we cannot fight back collectively as we are continually fighting among ourselves.

Several months back I said that the house of labor, divided against itself, cannot stand, and that still holds good. In many cases the public sentiment is against us, due to some of the radical groups who term themselves union bodies. There are needless strikes pulled without any attempt at arbitration. Then there is picketing and in some cases counter picketing.

The steady refusal of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to get together is responsible for most of this. There must be some means by which the issue can be forced. President Roosevelt has made every effort to get the boys together. But Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis remind me of Mussolini and Hitler in the order named. Unless something is done to present a united front of the members of labor, dark days are ahead. One means by which something could be done is for every local union and each individual member to send a communication to President Roosevelt, the A. F. of L. and his own international office demanding a sincere effort to be made in order to effect some settlement of this vital problem confronting us.

By all reports, employment is on the uptrend over the country as a whole, due in most cases to the fact that the Neutrality Act was scrapped. It was surprising how rapidly the Senate pushed this measure through after it was kicked around the House for several weeks. It is surprising how our lawmakers act when someone is putting the pressure on. That is why I say we should get together and be in a position to exert the pressure ourselves.

As the boys of Local No. 363 enjoyed their Thanksgiving this year, I am sure each and every one had more to be thankful for this year past than for many years previous.

Local No. 363 sends its greetings to all readers of the JOURNAL for an exceedingly merry Christmas and a New Year of happiness and prosperity.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

In these troublous days of industrial misunderstandings any attempt to arrive at a workable solution of the problems involved should be hailed as a boon to labor in particular. As labor rightly feels, it all too often is the misunderstood party.

That business and labor are being drawn together in such an effort is well evidenced by the establishment of and the interest in a Department of Industrial Relations at the California Institute of Technology, this city.

This department is ably headed by Dr. Dwight Palmer and Arthur H. Young, who have done much work in this field. Dr. Palmer as an assistant professor of economics in the Industrial Relations Division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Young as vice president in charge of industrial relations for the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The present plan of study includes both undergraduates and graduate division students who are taking preliminary courses and attending lectures and seminars, in what Dr. Palmer terms the first attempt to tie in academic work with "laboratory" study of actual factory knowledge.

A research library is being established and is drawing on all employer, employee and statistical groups for material to present a complete and comprehensive cross section of the subject. The material gathered will be catalogued under a cross reference system to enable study from either employer or employee standpoint. Here's an opportunity for labor to present its side of the problem for study!

The following quotations from recent addresses by Dr. Palmer will give our readers some idea of the type of men who have been chosen to teach this subject at Caltech:

In speaking on "The International Aspects of American Labor," Prof. Palmer declared that the I. L. O., which has headquarters in Geneva and to which all members of the League of Nations belong, is of vital importance to world peace because it is the best clearing house of international labor matters, permits national experiments, and produces cooperative research.

In speaking on the present confused labor field, Dr. Palmer explains "Confusion exists because there are three kinds of principles at work: (1) the competitive, capitalistic market; (2) the attitude of fair play, generosity, goodwill and cooperation exemplified by a few outstanding manufacturers; and (3) the force system, the system of no principle and devil take the hindmost. With all these conflicting forces it's a wonder we have any prosperity at all."

And now for a quotation from George C. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in addressing the sixth annual conference on labor legislation at Washington: "Organized labor . . . is today the bulwark and hope of democracy itself and you cannot intelligently speak of American institutions and their preservation unless you are prepared to recognize that this is so." I would like to leave that thought for all our readers to carry into the New Year, along with our sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

On several occasions the name of Mr. Joseph H. Winkers has been mentioned in our articles in connection with his activities in the support of organized labor in Savannah. It is now our sad duty to announce that he died very suddenly a few weeks ago.

30-HOUR WEEK CONTEST WINNERS

Milton D. Lander announces the winners of the 30-hour week essay contest sponsored by the Brooklyn Welfare Club. Its judges were William A. Hogan, Bert Kirkman and Charles L. Cline. The winners of the prizes are:

- 1st Prize—\$25.00 to Frank Farrand,
L. U. No. B-77, Seattle, Wash.
- 2nd Prize—\$10.00 to Thomas J. Coghlan,
L. U. No. B-3, New York, N. Y.
- 3d Prize—\$5.00 to William Bigelow,
L. U. No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Lander thanks the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL for cooperation in giving this contest wide notice.

Mr. Winkers was a man of sterling character, honest and courageous. He would always respond when he was called upon to render assistance to our local union or any other labor organization. He was never a member of organized labor, for most of his life he was an executive of one of the largest corporations here, and in business for himself. He was intensely interested in civic affairs and many improvements in this city are at least in part due to the zeal with which he fought for them. Among the many civic organizations to which he belonged, holding positions of honor and trust, were the Cotton Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, and the Exchange Club.

During the period of the NRA, Mr. Winkers was local field adjuster. At the time of his death, he was director of the East Georgia Planning Council. During the past 10 years he spent practically all of his spare time fighting for the rights of the underprivileged. When such men die, the loss is ours. Our local union will remember him with the deepest affection—may he rest in peace!

Conditions in our local union, I am proud to say, seem to be on the up-grade. Practically everyone is working and by the time this is published the contractors will have been notified that we desire several changes in our present contract, which expires in February.

Business Manager Ferrell, having "sounded out the contractors," reports that most of them already seem to be in accord so we have small reason to expect any difficulty.

A visitor to our city the other day was Brother George C. Todd, of Local Union No. 3. We were very glad to see him.

Our local union accepted the traveler of Brother Ham Howse, of Jackson, Tenn. Orchids to Jackson for turning out a fine little mechanic—I know, because we have worked together.

We will close with the wish that everyone has a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. May next year bring us all employment, prosperity and peace; Peace in the ranks of organized labor and the world!

A. W. THIOR.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, N. F.

Editor:

Here we are again up North and at the present time we are very much so in every sense of the word, as the first of our winter began this week. The boys are full of sympathy for Burton and his crew, who are out on the lines when the rest of us are in, out of the weather.

Since last we reported, Local No. 512 has had the extremely great pleasure of presenting one of its Brothers, Jimmy O'Brien, and his blushing bride with a wedding present. Needless to say, Jimmy was taken by surprise. All the boys join with the writer in the hope that all Jim's troubles will be little ones.

At this time we are pleased to be able to report something new in organized labor in this country, at least as far as Grand Falls is concerned. Sometime ago the parish hall of one of the three or four denominations in town was destroyed by fire just about the time Local No. 512 came into being, and one of its first acts was to offer its services 100 per cent to the committee organized for the purpose of building a new hall, so that our Anglican friends would not have to pay for getting their new hall fitted up electrically, and we are very proud of the fact that Brothers of every denomination responded to the call as if it were their own house they were going to wire. That is the interpretation Local No. 512 puts on the word unionism, and can anyone question our interpretation?

All our Brothers are looking forward to an early visit from Brother Jim Brodrick, who made so many friends during previous visits, and they will be greatly added to when Jim comes this way again.

Come along, Brother Brodrick; Local No. 512 is awaiting with pleasure your return up North.

RONALD GRIFFIN.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

With the approach of Thanksgiving, we have a thought in mind (not only this writer but I believe every Brother of L. U. No. 527 and a few Brothers of other surrounding locals) which if expressed aloud would be "thanks." First we are thankful that we are members of the I. B. E. W., an organization which is ever striving forward for the uplifting of standards for wage, working and installation conditions. Second, we are thank-

ful that our neighboring L. U. No. 716 was able to take care of our Brothers who became idle during the past year.

Third, we are thankful that when things began to slow down in neighboring cities and the Brothers began returning, our local power company inaugurated a program of service changes throughout the business district of Galveston. Through this every idle man was put to work and some of the idle Brothers from neighboring locals.

This being the last writing before 1940, we look back over the past year and find that although we did not enjoy the work periods like that of 1938 we were still able to keep our earnings in the "fair" mark. What prospects for work are to be in the new year I cannot say, although there are one or two jobs that will take up some slack for a while.

Though it is over a month past we are still hearing echoes of the electrical workers convention from over the whole state. We are glad if visiting delegates and Brothers enjoyed the program arranged for them.

Next year the convention will be held in San Antonio, Texas, otherwise known as the "Hub" city, and many of the Brothers are looking forward to it already.

Saying a few words about the marine workers, this local's group has just completed a satisfactory agreement with the Todd Drydocks, with a wage increase and better working conditions. For a while there was a sharp flurry of work for these fellows and although things suddenly ceased along these lines due to the neutrality, the fellows look for this work to gain its normal footing in a few weeks.

VIDO L. SUCICH.

L. U. NO. 553, DURHAM, N. C.

From Bad to Better

Editor:

We electricians in North Carolina have been striving along for a long time almost single handed securing whatever union jobs we could get, and locals and I. B. E. W. are mostly in name only.

Several International Office representatives have breezed through this state and before we could get very well acquainted they were shifted to other places and the good work they started was not finished and it would leave us greenhorns, as you might say, holding the bag and not knowing what to do.

The past year and a half we have had to deal with an International Office representative who has almost had to take all the reins and rule with an iron hand. We were taught that to sympathize with each other and pity ourselves accomplished nothing; then in the same verse we learned to be friendly and hard-boiled with each other; by this I mean when we have to shake the Brother's hand we also take the left hand and bounce it across the weakling's chin and cause him to brace up and get the union spirit in the right way.

So through this new kind of fight system we were taught to get the fellow worker by the arm and escort him to the union hall. Well, the general cry was, "What can I get by joining up?" This was not hard to explain, but was too thick to pour on the head so it could soak in, so this teacher decided that the shortest path to the brain was through the eyes, so the teacher, the International Office representative put his foot down on the little stenographer in the Chamber of Commerce and said "No," like a cave-man would and in the same breath said, "We will set our own hourly wages and you won't have to do it any more." She began to whimper and when we explained we wanted to help her do some of her work she



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A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

was delighted. Well, it worked swell; so about that time PWA was in full swing and many wage scales were contested, and without going through all the details, the hourly rates were boosted 25 cents, and that was from 75 cents to \$1 per hour. Well, the eyes saw this and sent the message to the brain, and nonunion men could get this information in this manner instead of through the ears or over the head, so again the International Office representative teacher taught. By and by jobs began to be closed up where none but union men could work on them, and this was known as the pinch effect on the brain.

So you see, fellows, we were taught in a simple, hard way by a teacher who studied his job and ours. He was determined that he could always find a way that it could be understood. Now you are wondering if I ever intend to let you know who this International Office teacher is? Well, at last you may have it; Brother Tom Clarey.

A lot of water was over the dam, so to speak, when Brother Clarey came to North Carolina, and a lot of bad taste had to be overcome.

Up to date he sits with our State Building Trades Council and makes many interesting talks. The general contractors have been the hardest of all associations to deal with, but Brother Clarey has winged his way, winning their friendship, until now he gets meetings with them quite often. He is proposing to the general contractor that he is better off by using union labor throughout, and the way he has gotten other things done, he is very apt to do this.

Brother Clarey now has organized a State Electrical Association which has met a couple of times and results are peeping up like the new born chick, and we expect these so-called chicks to grow and put more men to work and more money in the pocket. I feel free to say that this kind of education we are being taught is about the best for the economic condition we have learned about, and what seems to be the security of this teaching is the results of continuous hammering of unionism and a little encouraging compliment now and then.

Yes, again I may quote that Brother Tom gets action along with his salesmanship and is the only Yankee to get results with his sound philosophy in this southern state of North Carolina. His friends are many and we are happy.

R. V. MCCLENDON.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

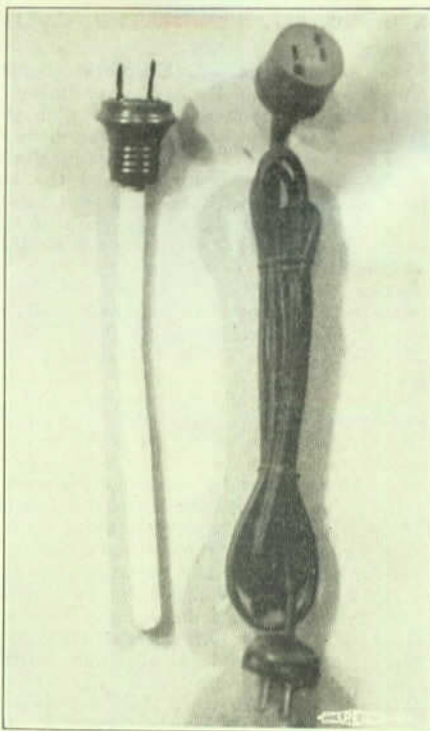
Editor:

November 11 of this year was a day of double significance to the members of Local No. 561 when in conjunction with the other crafts of the C. N. R. Montreal shops the officers of this local assisted in the placing of a wreath on the commemoration plaque in the C. N. R. Railroad station to the memory of the late Sir Henry Thornton, K. B. E., late president of the Canadian National Railroad.

The speaker at the occasion, Brother Burrows, chairman of the local federation, was introduced by General Chairman of Electrical Workers L. A. McEwan.

In the course of his remarks, Brother Burrows said: "We are gathered here today to honor with deepest gratitude the memory of one who was one of the greatest benefactors and friends of organized labor that it has ever known, Sir Henry Thornton. In all his career he was a friend of organized labor, and organized labor never forgets one who helps it to attain and keep a fair living wage under fair living conditions."

"Sir Henry started his career as a



Another Important Invention

R. E. Larkey, Local Union No. 545, has invented an electric heating unit for use in hot water bottles. The bottle is filled with hot water, then Mr. Larkey screws the unit in and connects it with a 110-volt circuit. Immediately the old bottle is converted into an up-to-date electric hot water bottle. It does not require refilling. This product is soon to go on the market.

draughtsman on the Pennsylvania Railroad; then he became general chairman of one of the largest railroads in England, thence to the post of inspector general of transportation for the B. C. F. in the last great war, for which he was knighted on December 1, 1922. Sir Henry arrived in Ottawa to take over the important duties of president of the Canadian National Railway in face of tremendous opposition and underhand competition, to take hold of a mess of bankrupt railroads and weld them into one of the finest transportation systems in the world, of which we are justly proud to be a part. Throughout his career Sir Henry gave evidence of a progressive attitude toward organized labor. He said, 'I believe every employee of every industry should receive a wage which will enable him to live in decency, in comfort and under proper sanitary conditions, to enable him to bring up and educate his family as self-respecting citizens.' Ladies and gentlemen, this is the man whose memory we are honoring today, and in closing it can be truly said of him, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, all things to all men.' On behalf of the members of the International Shop Crafts of the Canadian National Railways, therefore it is with deep respect that I place this token on the commemoration plaque in memory of the late Sir Henry Thornton, K. B. E., who passed away March 14, 1933."

It was during the regime of the late Sir Henry as president of the C. N. R. that the cooperative movement was instituted, also

the week's holiday with pay. These were only a few of the benefits he saw fit to pass on to organized labor and Local No. 561 was pleased to be able to do its part in paying homage to the memory of so great a benefactor to our cause.

May we take this opportunity of wishing to all our membership a merry Christmas, and in spite of the conditions as they are at present, that all will at least be able to open up a bit at this festive time and that Santa Claus will bring along to each and every one continued employment in the year to come, with the health and strength to make the most of it.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 585, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

It has been three years since our last contribution to the WORKER was written. We have been so busy carrying on a labor fight against a utility here that we have failed to let our sister locals know that we are on the map.

Believe it or not, the case Local No. 585 has against the El Paso Electric Co. was the first case presented to the N. L. R. B. by the I. B. E. W., in 1935.

The first strike was called in February of 1935, due to the El Paso Electric Co. carrying on a ruthless campaign of discrimination, firing union members, threatening to deprive them of seniority rights, denying them promotions and setting up a company union. The towns in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico that were serviced by the utility were in total darkness for 16 hours at that time. The utility then agreed on a six months' truce and the men went back to work. When a contract could not be reached and the six months' truce expired, the case was turned over to the N. L. R. B.

The company then started to fight the board, importing strikebreakers and carrying on a ruthless campaign of discrimination. A second strike was then called in February of 1936, with the lights being out 12 hours. With the labor board agreeing to take over the case, the company was allowed to run the plant with its strikebreakers. The board then sent in a trial examiner and the trial started, at which time the company obtained an injunction from the federal judge to stop the board from hearing the case. This injunction had to be fought clear through the Supreme Court before the board was allowed to carry on with the case.

The injunction was beaten in the spring of 1937 and the board finished the hearing in the fall of 1937. The labor board then held the case up until June, 1939, when a final decision was handed down, calling for the reinstatement of the 53 men who went out and making good for wage losses since 1936, totaling \$200,000. A company union which the board found had been used to defeat a legitimate organization was ordered into the ashcan, and a so-called agreement with the stooge outfit was deposited in the waste paper basket.

Perhaps the most vicious thrust at the members of No. 585 came during the six months' truce when the company offered two months' pay for the resignation of any I. B. E. W. member who would quit their job on the property. To the glory of this local, only two backsliders took the company's offer. The day of the second strike every I. B. E. W. member who had worked for the company was fired and given his final check. The company then had every member that it could file charges of sabotage against, thrown in jail, and had some members shanghaied and carried into New Mex-

ico and put in jail, but due to the peaceful, law-abiding members that we had, not a member was convicted on the charges the company had against him.

Our international vice president of this district (Lou Ingram), whom we have not seen in over a year, stopped over and told us that our case at present was in the hands of the settlement division of the labor board but that the board had not made any headway in trying to settle this case and that a lot of pressure would be needed against the board to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

This local has been put to a tremendous expense to conduct this four-year campaign in the interest of real collective bargaining on this Stone & Webster utility. Every local union in this town has gone along 100 per cent in every way to help us carry out this fight. The chances of getting new members in every local in this town have been at a standstill, pending the outcome of our case. Local No. 585 feels that any help the International Office and our sister locals can give will greatly help us and the labor movement in this town, especially when the C. I. O. is starting to get a foothold here.

This local feels that if every local in the I. B. E. W. would write a letter to the N. L. R. B. asking them to push the case along that some results will come of the effort put forth. If any local should care to do so, please refer to the case as Case C6 R3 585 I. B. E. W. and N. P. Clay vs. El Paso Electric Co. **GEORGE A. HOMME.**

[Note by President Tracy: The International Office has been in constant touch with this case. This office has given constant time and money. The responsibility rests with the labor board. However, the I. O. will continue to give this case constant attention.]

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

I did not get a letter in last month, was rather busy when I should have been scribbling, and since that time there have been a lot of B. V. D.'s traded for long handles in this part of the country (union made ones I hope). Thanks to a lot of our members and especially to a committee we had out some time ago, you can buy almost anything you need with a label on it and most of our boys are living up to what they preach and are requesting said "bug" when spending their money.

Work is rather slow here for the present for the inside craft but we are still ironing out a few wrinkles which should turneth the worm; still having some few difficulties with some of our excontractors who jumped the fence this past summer while negotiating our new agreement, and are still on the other side, but L. U. No. 611 thinks they bought a round trip ticket. We have our reasons to believe they will be using the other half soon.

Hunting season has been in full swing here since November 1. Most everyone retrieved one or more pheasants. Deer, bear and turkey have been coming in slow. Duck and quail hunting is pretty good. Geese are taking a lot of altitude, but a lot of fun anyway.

Christmas is just around the corner. Another year of cheer and prosperity for organized labor coming up, I hope.

I have been asked to accept all apologies from L. U. No. 1141, of Oklahoma City, about one William H. ("Red the Roamer") Trummer. The floor asked that your letter be read in our last regular meeting but lo and behold, no one had a copy in their possession so we apologize for this unforgivable error and promise to have a copy at all future meetings. **SHORTY ADCOX.**

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The negotiations of the Metal Trades Council and the San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council with the Western Pipe and Steel Co., who have a plant at South San Francisco in San Mateo County, have been concluded and the various agreements with the different locals involved have been signed up. Much of the credit for a peaceful settlement with this company is due to the efforts of our business manager, Brother J. P. Crown, of Local Union No. 617, and to Brother Amos Feely, of our I. O. in San Francisco.

Brother Feely's work in securing the agreement with this company has been highly praised by many of the delegates to the conference.

Local Union No. 617 has a contract with the Western Pipe and Steel Company to supply all the electrical workers needed by them and under this contract they all must be members of Local Union No. 617.

The general text of the general agreement is about as follows: The contract calls for an eight-hour day, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and a 40-hour week from Monday through Friday. All work on Saturdays and Sundays and holidays is considered overtime and requires double pay.

All men called for work shall not receive less than four hours' pay. One half hour's time shall be allowed for crossing San Francisco Bay when on work away from their regular place of employment and traveling expenses shall be paid by the employer.

All employees must be paid-up members of their respective A. F. of L. locals and the business managers are to have access to the plant at all times. There is to be no age discrimination and no employee shall be required to pay any hospital or insurance fees. This will not eliminate federal Social Security or California state unemployment insurance. There are to be no medical examinations in order to get work.

Any changes in wage scales are to be made in accordance to the average hour earnings for such workers according to the figures compiled by the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Statistics.

This contract also makes provisions for wage increases if and when the cost of living goes beyond a set point.

A supplementary contract with Local Union No. 617 covers our working rules, hours and wages for the different classes of work that will be done in the plant and on the construction of these ships.

Most of this work will be done at the plant in South San Francisco where this company is to build five C-1 type ships for the United States government at a total cost of \$10 million.

All work on the construction of the plant extension to take care of the construction of these ships is to be done in accordance with the rules and regulations of the San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council and the Bay District of Carpenters.

Local Union No. 3 of the engineers tried to put one over on Local Union No. 617 but Brother Crown was too wide awake to be caught by them. They claimed the crane operators as belonging to them but Brother Crown was on the job with the A. F. of L. ruling which gives them to the I. B. E. W. and we signed up nine cranesmen when the engineers found out we had the ruling on this class of work.

The dredging has just been started for the basin and ways for the ships and it will be some time before any men will be employed. Local Union No. 617 is able to furnish all the electrical workers that will be needed on this job. Any others that may be needed

will be drawn from Local Union No. 6 of San Francisco.

This is one more of the San Mateo County plants that has signed up with Local Union No. 617. We have contracts with most of them and in a short time we believe we will have them all.

We want to call to your attention that Swift and Co. is still on the unfair list of the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council and of Local Union No. 617, I. B. E. W., so be sure that any meat or products made by Swift is on your don't buy list. This company makes a lot of different products so be sure to look for their name on anything in this line that you buy. If you find that it is made by them refuse to buy it. This is the only way that we can make Swift and Co. feel that we are strong enough to get recognition by them.

P. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Here again to say something of our great organization. Two months ago, to be exact, October issue, I stated that on the Southern Railway System in the electrical department there was in force one of the greatest evils in unionization, that should be corrected. Every crane operator at every point receiving a different rate of pay. If I am correct in understanding union principle and especially on this railroad, all persons doing the same work should get the same pay. Now this is the very foundation that unions were founded on. The engineers, firemen, conductors, flagmen, and so on, too many to mention, no matter where they are, all get the same rate. So why, my Brothers, should the crane men have to suffer the inconvenience of accepting the different rates and doing the same work at every point like all the other employees? There has been some let down in our organization somewhere.

I'm satisfied that our international officers and chairmen have read this, and we are going to have to have their help in this matter, but to date this local has not received a response to signify their interest in this work one way or the other. I'm sure that the ones who are in the locals at points receiving the top rate are satisfied, but what about the ones who are not getting the top rates? Am I going to hear from you? Are you interested, not only for the welfare of these men now, but the years to come? I sometimes wonder if our officers are not taking on too much unnecessary outside work and the poor inner circle left to struggle for life the best way they can. We all know that we can do too much of most anything and the vital things go with the wind. Hoping to receive some letters from all the locals and officers on this railroad that are interested in unionization and the welfare of the men, I inform you this in closing, I am going to write something about this crossword puzzle, crane rates, every month from now on until the rates have been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

There appeared in the November issue of the JOURNAL an editorial entitled "Building Trades Unions."

The writer agrees with the above mentioned editorial with one exception. The true trade unionist, whether affiliated with the building trades or not, is anything but selfish. True, there are those within our ranks who are at all times concerned with their own wellbeing.

Unfortunately, this condition exists in a more or less degree in all labor organizations. Opportunists become affiliated with unions for no other purpose than to gain all

for themselves and give nothing in return, with the exception of dues and assessments, which are of course payable without debate by all members.

Fortunately, there are those loyal members who are zealous trade unionists, giving of their time and energies constantly and unselfishly, not for personal gain but for the movement in general. To these members should go the credit for labor's progress. Without them the labor situation would be serious indeed.

Research departments are as important in labor organizations as in business or in the field of science. Facts, backed up by proof, are necessary to convince thinking people that a cause or an issue is a just one. Unless a case can be proved, little can be expected from those who sit in judgment. Therefore, organized labor should be prepared at all times to defend its rights. Research and preparation are vitally important to our progress.

At our regular meeting, held on November 9, we had the pleasure of playing host to Brothers Scheckinger and McGonigle, of L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, Del. It was good to renew old acquaintances with these Brothers and it is hoped that the evening was enjoyed by them.

After the meeting, our entertainment committee played host to all present. Brothers Gardener, Lucky and Anderson again lived up to their reputation. How they do it for such a small sum only they know.

Brother Wade tickled the ivories while Brother McGonigle, of Local Union No. 313, obliged with several song numbers in his rich tenor voice. Brother Lucky also obliged with the "Volga Boatmen."

We are still waiting for Brother Kenny and other members of L. U. No. 313 to pay us a visit. Let's hope it will be soon.

Tips to I. B. E. W. Brothers, read:
Building Trades Unions.

Business Managers.

Brother Ike Woodard's letter, L. U. No. B-3.

Give and Take in Collective Bargaining, by Brother C. J. McGlogan, vice president, I. B. E. W.

Hands across the Editorial Desk, by Edith and Doris.

All the above found in the November issue of the JOURNAL.

Many thanks to Edith and Doris for their excellent constructive and helpful article in the November issue.

It is our earnest recommendation that all press correspondents read and digest this timely article. Such good counsel and advice are not often so freely given.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Another so called labor union has entered the field in Michigan. The Christian Labor Association has been operating in the western part of the state and recently moved into the Lansing jurisdiction. The electrical and plumbing work on a new building in East Lansing is being performed by these laborers. The other trades on the job are A. F. of L.

It has been hinted that this association has the official blessing of a notorious political boss of the state. It has also been stated that it was a church association. I do not believe any church would own to such an organization. The name Christian can be made to cover a multitude of sins. The methods of such organizations as this are on a par with that so-called Christian of 1900 years ago, who was one of the 12 disciples. We all know the recording. Thirty pieces of silver was the price. There are men in the ranks of union

labor today who are there for no good purpose.

Recently during the C. I. O. strike against the Consumers Power Co. a young man appeared at the Building Trades Council meeting and asked for the privilege of the floor for a few minutes. He was a member of the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. He stated his reasons were two: First, his union would like to affiliate with the B. T. C. He was informed this was impossible as only building trades could affiliate. His other reason was to ask the trades to refrain from breaking the picket line of the C. I. O. at the Consumers Power Co. plant. He then proceeded with the remark that the I. B. E. W. men were strike breakers inasmuch as they had driven the company's trucks through the picket line, and that the C. I. O. was in the majority and had won the election fairly.

At this juncture the writer, as the delegate to the B. T. C. for L. U. No. 665, I. B. E. W., interrupted his remarks and declared them an untruth. He also proceeded to tell the facts of the case, how the I. B. E. W. had defeated the N. L. R. B. in the courts in the C. I. O. case of the Consumers Power.

The young man was forced to admit this as true. He was asked how he, who claimed to be an American Federation man, and to be an organizer for them in the U. A. W., could come before an American Federation body and plead the cause of a C. I. O. union which was engaged in a bitter struggle with the I. B. E. W. for recognition. The young man was either very inexperienced or perhaps he thought we were very gullible. Perhaps he is a little wiser now.

There are those who will render lip service but "By their fruits ye shall know them." No American citizen should be in any labor organization which is under the influence of a foreign power. The fact that John L. Lewis has used these Red agents in the field as organizers and as key men in his unions is to his everlasting discredit and shame. Red is the work of Stalin. Red is the right color for his flag. For red is the rivers of human blood this cruel monster has shed. Four million peasants of the land were permitted to starve to death during one winter in order that he might force his will upon the remainder, relative to his law of the crops. Unemployment is the curse, men who are busy have no time to waste listening to the "bellyaching" of foreign agents trying to sell their brand of politics.

Idle hands and empty stomachs will pause and reflect, "Perhaps a change would be for the best." At this stage they are ripe for the foreign salesmen. The teachers union is to be congratulated for ousting their "Red" head. The A. F. of L. is an American institution, and there is no place in it for any one under any foreign influence. Those who are in labor unions, which are under Red influence, should pause and reflect. As American citizens their place is under the banner of an honest-to-God American Federation of Labor.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Since the last letter sent in from L. U. No. 738, Brother R. C. Horn, of L. U. No. 329, was appointed to fill the vacancy of L. L. Harmon as business agent for L. U. Nos. 329, 738, 324 and 386. Brother Horn said Horace Greely should have added East, North and South when he said, "Go West, young man." So when he gets an opportunity, and can get his machine to start, he goes over all his territory, shaking hands with the Brothers and talking to others that should be. As a result of his efforts, L. U. No. 738 accumulated seven new members in October.

Our last election of officers brought us another very able body of men including Brother McClinton, president; Brother Robert Boyett, vice president; Brother L. E. Clark, recording secretary, and Brother Raymond Smith, financial secretary and treasurer. The executive board is Brother Sikes, Brother Carpenter, Brother Simpson, Brother McClinton, Brother Boyett, Brother Roberts and Brother Stolebarger. (All good men and true.)

Local Union No. 738 promoted a dance November 10 at the Marshall Armory Hall in an effort to get some money in that ever-important fund that every local should have. The effort was moderately successful and we wish to thank the members of other locals for their cooperation.

Brother C. R. Carle, international representative, and Brothers McClinton and Horn spent some time in Texarkana this month, in behalf of the local power company during an election for a municipal plant in that city. Their labors must have borne fruit as the municipal project was defeated nearly five to one.

The R. E. A. has done several jobs in and around our territory, some of them using union men and some using both union and nonunion men. Some of our Brothers have been and are working on the better jobs.

The nearest 100 per cent union R. E. A. job was the only one close by that passed inspection without lots of changes and adjustments. One nonunion job had to rebuild a great portion of their project before it would pass inspection.

Best wishes to the JOURNAL.

THE LITTLE MAN.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

This local, having received an attractive offer for moving next door south—just eight days before our dedication and unveiling of the memorial cabinet for deceased Brothers, has been busy juggling its effects from thither to yon and yon to thither with great gusto, loud exclamations of despair, and many hearty cuss-words.

But, through the efforts of the following Brothers: Lutes, Marlin, Zeilinski, Rossen, Porter, Stein, Ward, Peterson, Sullivan, Talbert, Schubert, M. Nelson, Stanger, F. Baughman, Glantz, Woosley, Arnoldus, Krejci, Baber, Greenman, Senter, and Lewin the job was done and our new home looked simply grand the night of the unveiling. Great satisfaction was expressed at the cleanliness and better arrangements of our new home, and when tentative plans are completed we shall be much better satisfied than in our previous location.

Pictures of the memorial cabinet and an account of the ceremony are being forwarded immediately, and we sincerely hope they will receive space.

Since the arrival of our I. B. E. W., A. F. of L. buttons, they are beginning to be very prominent around the properties of the Nebraska Power Company, although some of our Brothers seem strangely averse to publicly announcing their allegiance to our local.

A greater writer than I once said, "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady," and we know this applies with crushing force to organized labor.

Many employees of the Nebraska Power Company are again evincing a decided interest in our local and present plans call for an intensive organization drive to prove to all employees the benefits, purposes, and aims of our local.

The Loup River Public Power has started construction of their substation in close proximity to our 66,000 volt substation, and we are happy to report that this work is being carried on under the banner of unionism. Other-

wise, utility work is almost completely at a standstill in this state, and we advise visiting Brothers to search elsewhere for work.

The Rambling Kid has been recently elected president of the Omaha Central Labor Union and his ramblings, although not extensive, will probably be intensive. A hurried call has been sent out for a day-stretcher, as at least 36 hours per day will be necessary in order to devote eight hours per day to earning a living, and strange as it may seem, even a press secretary must sleep at least once a week.

This local has been requested to participate in the organization of an Iowa State Council of Electrical Workers and tentative plans are being laid for the organization of a Nebraska State Council, also. We sincerely believe that such councils will result in much good for the advancement of the electrical worker's cause in both of these states. Our business manager requests all present state councils to forward copies of their constitution and by-laws to him, at 809 South 60th St., that we may proceed intelligently with these organizations.

Monte James, of the hard-boiled, blustery exterior that covers a heart as gentle as a woman's, had the misfortune to fall from a pole and was badly injured. We sincerely hope that Monte will recover without any serious after effects and that he will soon be able to attend our meetings. Monte is at St. Catharine's Hospital and we know he will enjoy seeing and talking to fellow-members.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Another month, another year and the relentless march of time goes on. Was it a good year or bad? Have we gained something worthwhile these past 12 months, or have the wheels of fortune seemed to pass us by? Whatever the answer, another year will soon be with us and the same old fight for the bettering of things spiritual and material must go on. Though the passing days have seen most of us add a few more locks of grey, a few more wrinkles, it also has seen the spirit of unionism continue on its upward march. Difficulties have been met and overcome in sane, sensible ways. May the approaching year see a continuance of the overcoming of all the obstacles that come before us in the same manner, the "democratic" way.

We in No. B-773 saw our year begin in rather an unhappy way. Dissension was rampant and feelings were running high. After much wrangling and discussion at our meetings, things began to right themselves and soon the old ship was back on an even keel. Now that the troubles are off our chests, we can look forward to better sailing.

I am glad to report that Brother J. Scott has joined the colors this past week. "Jim" has signed up as an electrical technician in the air corps. We know you'll look good in that blue uniform, Jim, and we all wish you the best of luck.

The annual municipal elections are with us again this month and maybe the last for some time, as the provincial government has decreed that all councils elected this year shall stand for two years or for the duration of the war. As union men believing in democracy, we believe this to be undemocratic and have voiced our sentiments accordingly. However, not having any say in the provincial government, nothing will come of it. This bears out an old adage, that until labor elects its own representatives, we will have to take what crumbs the politicians are willing to throw our way and like it. Organized labor, as represented by our local Trades and Labor Council, has decided not to endorse any candidate in this election, a complete reversal of former

years when it has backed labor candidates and been instrumental in getting them elected. In fact, most of the candidates up for reelection this year were endorsed two years ago by the Trades and Labor Council and we wonder why the about-face? Surely we'll only get the crumbs from a council that is nonlabor.

Our last November meeting was well attended and very instructive, due to the efforts of our educational committee. Mr. Cole, of the teaching staff at the Vocational School, gave a very fine talk on blueprint reading and from what I gain from the Brothers, it is their hope that the committee will arrange for more of these lectures during the winter. Keep the good work up, Brothers Anderson, Lees and Rorison.

To all our Brothers in the electrical field, all local I. B. E. W. unions and all men of labor, wherever you may be and whatever your vocation may be, Local Union No. B-773, of the I. B. E. W., wishes you the very best of everything at this Christmas time and sincerely hopes the New Year will bring you all the better times we so earnestly desire. And may this year about to be born bring us as union men an understanding between the warring factions of organized labor so that we may truly say one unto another, "Hello, Brother!"

R. C. CARBINO.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor:

Local Union No. 850 continues to grow by leaps and bounds. An enthusiastic group at our last meeting reviewed the technicolor movies, taken by Brother E. M. Copp, of the Labor Day parade and picnic, which was by far the largest and best ever held in Lubbock and in which the five I. B. E. W. floats played no small part.

After the parade and picnic there was a pole climbing and rope throwing contest and I. B. E. W. buttons were given as prizes by C. L. Hampton.

International Representative C. L. Hampton reported that he was meeting with success in organizing the telephone company linemen, and that a large number had been signed up, including the plant men.

The report was also made that the building laborers local had obtained their charter, and that the employees of one of the largest packing plants had applied for their charter and that their organizer was here to help them in getting started. A helping hand from our own I. B. E. W. local has played no small part in organization of these other crafts. If organized labor continues to move at its present pace it appears that Lubbock will soon be a 100 per cent union town.

Now is the time while this town is union-conscious, for the A. F. of L. to send at once a representative in here to organize the various unorganized crafts and carry on the organized movement that the I. B. E. W. has started in this town.

The city authorities came across and gave the employees a nice raise ranging from \$15 to \$40 per month.

A lover of electrical work,

D. C. ROGERS.

L. U. NO. B-904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor:

Oh, where! oh, where! can that decision be? Oh, where! oh, where! can it be? Add the notes yourself. I'm tired.

When the labor board gives us the all-clear signal by rendering a decision that will do away with the "stooge" unions on the Alabama Power Company system, then, Brothers, we are going to be with you in a big way. Five years of effort toward organizing has not been for naught. We have

gained some ground and are progressing at the present time as fast as is advisable.

On Friday night, November 17, 1939, Local No. 904, whose membership is composed solely of Alabama Power Company employees, entertained their wives with a banquet and dance at the Dixie banquet hall in Tallassee, Ala. Many interesting talks were made by friends and members of Local No. 904. Brother Hugh Brown, of the State Federation of Labor, made us a talk on what labor unions were doing for the working men in our state and why we need to belong to a labor organization. The feature talk of the evening was given by Brother W. O. Hare, secretary of the Alabama State Federation of Labor. Brother Hare gave us a general outline of organizations; what part labor organizations were playing in our every day life and what part they were playing in keeping America for Americans.

Have you ever left home in the morning after a good breakfast of sugar-cured ham and hot biscuits, feeling that the world belongs to you, admiring the beauties of nature and whistling to the birds along the way; and then, 15 minutes after you get to work be mad enough to whip Joe Louis with one hand and at the same time cram the boss in a sink hole with the other? If so, then you must have worked for a nonunion utility.

We have witnessed the doing away of jobs for the sake of economy by transfers or making substations automatic, while at the same time new jobs are created as assistant to the president and assistant to the general manager, so after all we wonder if it is economy they are after.

As Walter Winchell would say, "debunking the propaganda."

Harry N. Clark, a personnel consultant of Akron, Ohio, is holding a series of speeches and we employees are the guests of honor. Just what we are supposed to gain from Mr. Clark's talks, no one seems to know. He stands there and tells us that his wife wears cotton ribbed hose (and he is getting \$50 average per lecture, according to the Alabama Power Company), and at the same time he is telling us that we are sitting out there going blind from the reflection of light on the diamond tie pin that he is wearing. Now, does that make sense? Some of you older heads maybe can answer this: Why will any company spend thousands of dollars fighting its own employees, when neither can exist without the other?

In the future we will try to keep in touch with you each month. H. M. ROSS, JR.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Three cheers for Edith and Doris! Their article on what to do and what not to do as a contributor to the JOURNAL was both entertaining and instructive. As a former member of the "fourth estate" I wish to compliment them on the way that they put across their ideas.

This was certainly a complete course of journalism in one easy lesson. I would recommend that the officers of every local clip this instruction and file it so that it will always be available for the benefit of press correspondents, especially in the event that a new correspondent is appointed.

Our last regular meeting was of double interest to all our members, for at this meeting we welcomed 143 new members into the local and also met our new president, Leo A. Meinert, in his official capacity for the first time.

A. R. Johnson, I. O. representative, addressed the new members, giving them a

(Continued on page 663)

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
MAJESTIC METAL S. and S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1337-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevener St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. and S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood,
Ill.RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
100 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-
232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th
St., New York City.ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St.,
New York City.ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15
East 26th St., New York City.ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC.,
124 West 24th St., New York City.AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49
East 21st St., New York City.ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West
20th St., New York City.ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-
ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th
Ave., New York City.AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3
West 19th St., New York City.FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th
St., New York City.BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO.,
294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-
lyn, N. Y.BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th
St., New York City.C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New
York City.CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33
West 17th St., New York City.CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West
21st St., New York City.COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP.,
37 East 21st St., New York City.DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York
City.DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West
18th St., New York City.DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New
York City.DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St.,
New York City.DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd
St., New York City.EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd
St., New York City.ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East
19th St., New York City.FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St.,
New York City.GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York
City.GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St.,
New York City.GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West
27th St., New York City.PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th
St., New York City.J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St.,
New York City.MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave.,
New York City.HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16
W. 19th St., New York City.INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th
St., New York City.WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St.,
New York City.LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St.,
New York City.LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14
West 18th St., New York City.LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591
Broadway, New York City.LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St.,
New York City.LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC.,
146 West 25th St., New York City.METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO.,
449 West 54th St., New York City.MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th
St., New York City.MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262
Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St.,
New York City.NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New
York City.WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231
Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40
West 25th St., New York City.S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New
York City.ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-
way, New York City.PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st
St., New York City.PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-
kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511
14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St.,
New York City.QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd
St., New York City.QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New
York City.REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th
St., New York City.RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West
23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36
West 20th St., New York City.L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th
St., New York City.GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St.,
New York City.SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West
30th St., New York City.SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave.,
Linden, N. J.L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st
St., New York City.SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West
27th St., New York City.SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO.,
290 5th Ave., New York City.S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New
York City.STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St.,
New York City.STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West
24th St., New York City.STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO.,
INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S.
5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East
28th St., New York City.TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York
City.TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St.,
New York City.UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC.,
18 East 18th St., New York City.VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New
York City.WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th
St., New York City.WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718
Broadway, New York City.WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St.,
New York City.WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West
25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave.,
New York City.C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard
St., Chicago, Ill.HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-
ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-
clay St., New York City.O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING
CO., INC., 252-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2625 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 CARL BAJOHHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.



IN MEMORIAM



James O. Thixton, L. U. No. 17

Initiated October 9, 1925

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our worthy Brother, James O. Thixton, on October 19, 1939; and Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM P. FROST,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
F. DONAHUE,

Committee.

Aud Marshall, L. U. No. 55

Initiated September 23, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 55, I. B. E. W., record the death of our loyal Brother, Aud Marshall, on August 20, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. 55 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 55 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

S. W. ARMBREST,
Financial Secretary.

D. McGowan, L. U. No. B-83

Initiated April 27, 1920

In announcing the passing of Brother D. McGowan, our membership is in deepest sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, and we are indeed sorry in the loss of our Brother member. We join in memory in this sorrowful hour.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the families and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES F. RAACK,
WALTER LYNCH,
JOHN R. SCOTT,

Committee.

Henrik Saterdahl, L. U. No. B-83

Initiated May 5, 1937

Whereas Brother Henrik Saterdahl has been called to eternal rest, our membership is in deepest sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. We are indeed sorry in the loss of our Brother member. We join in memory in this sorrowful hour.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the families and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES F. RAACK,
WALTER LYNCH,
JOHN R. SCOTT,

Committee.

William Leonard, L. U. No. B-569

Initiated January 8, 1938

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother William Leonard; and

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. B-569, I. B. E. W., regret and mourn the loss of our Brother; now therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends of Brother Leonard; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. W. JAKUES,
Recording Secretary.

W. M. Jones, L. U. No. B-83

Initiated July 21, 1937

Whereas our local has lost a loyal member in the passing of Brother Jones, our membership is in deepest sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. We are indeed sorry in the loss of our Brother member. We join in memory in this sorrowful hour.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the families and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES F. RAACK,
WALTER LYNCH,
JOHN R. SCOTT,

Committee.

V. O. Carter, L. U. No. 481

Initiated June 4, 1910

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret record the passing of Brother V. O. Carter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Kenneth K. Parker, L. U. No. 33

Initiated May 3, 1929

In recording the passing onward of Brother Kenneth K. Parker, Local Union No. 33 realizes the loss of a valuable member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SAMUEL W. FREED,
ARTHUR DAVIS,
H. P. CALLAHAN,

Committee.

L. N. Christianson, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated August 31, 1937

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, L. N. Christianson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and that we extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RICHARD S. TALIAFERRO,
F. TIPTON,
SAMUEL E. WOOD,

Committee.

Charles G. Muendelein, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated February 13, 1928

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles G. Muendelein, Sr.; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Muendelein, Local Union No. B-309, of the I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM EMGE,
ROY EASTMAN,
B. H. BOSKAMP,

Committee.

Morris Johnson, L. U. No. 430

Initiated September 26, 1903

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 430, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Morris Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

DONALD SANDY,
N. SCHUIT,

Committee.

Archibald O. Bradley, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 30, 1937

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, record the passing of Brother Archibald O. Bradley. In the death of Brother Bradley, Local Union No. B-702 has lost a true and loyal worker, and a man who will be missed by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathies to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

H. M. HANON,
E. J. BRUNNER,
T. L. CLINE,

Committee.

George W. Johnson, L. U. No. 46

Initiated September 15, 1900

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, George W. Johnson. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who in his long years of service to the cause has always proved himself worthy and remained faithful to the end; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 46 express deep and sincere appreciation for the duty as financial secretary and the many other services he performed in the interest of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 46 tender its sincere sympathy to the relatives of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 46, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

MALCOLM R. BOYD,
LUTHER F. THOMAS,
W. C. LINDELL,

Committee.

George Overton, L. U. No. B-110

Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, October 23, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, George Overton.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. HALL,
A. FRANE,
O. KINDER,

Committee.

W. L. Nemitz, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated August 4, 1936

It is with deep sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. B-77, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the sudden passing of Brother W. L. Nemitz.

GLENN H. RIDER,
HERBERT E. WOODS,
R. H. BAYLY,

Committee.

Harold F. Ludwig, L. U. No. 122*Initiated January 10, 1928*

Whereas death again has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood and taken from us one of our most loyal and devoted members, and it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 122, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold F. Ludwig; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

M. McKINNON,
LEO WUERL,
M. L. MCCARTHY,
Committee.

Corning Frey, L. U. No. 122*Initiated February 1, 1914*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Corning (Ted) Frey, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 122; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that they be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 122, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

M. McKINNON,
LEO WUERL,
M. L. MCCARTHY,
Committee.

Guy Knapp, L. U. No. 160*Initiated March 31, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Guy Knapp, who died October 1, 1939; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Press Secretary.

John H. Christiansen, L. U. No. 22*Initiated November 1, 1921*

With profound sorrow and sincere regret we, the members of Local Union No. 22, record the untimely death of Brother John H. Christiansen, initiated in Local Union No. 22, November 1, 1921, who died November 16, 1939.

We, in tribute to his memory, extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, drape our charter for 30 days and record this memorial in the archives of this lodge of Electrical Workers.

ED YOUNGREN,
AL GUSTAFSON,
FRANK OUSLER,
SID SLAVEN,
Committee.

J. Hendricks, L. U. No. 34*Initiated March 1, 1917*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. Hendricks; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. SHARP,
HOWARD LUPTON,
FRED SEATON,
Committee.

Paul Graves, L. U. No. B-569*Initiated September 7, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Paul Graves; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-569, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Paul Graves; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-569, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-569, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-569 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Paul Graves.

C. W. JAKES,
Recording Secretary.

J. E. "Jay" Soper, L. U. No. B-79*Initiated May 21, 1908*

Conforming with a splendid, established custom we, with genuine sense of loss, publish the death of our good friend and Brother, "Jay" Soper.

Small need have the immortal dead of any words of ours, yet is praise God-like. "He humbly praises Me who praises Mine."

An excellent father, husband, friend and neighbor—indeed, this is no small need to be able to give any man, and if we knew any higher compliment, gladly would we pay it.

Political panaceas and novel philosophies come and go, but the example of a good life, now as ever, exerts the power and leaven to raise men above themselves. Requiescat in pace.

"It is the breaking wave that hath the might;
It is the falling star that trails the light;
The passing shower that rainbows magnify."
THOMAS BERRIGAN.

George W. Gates, L. U. No. 649*Initiated October 8, 1902*

The shadow of death has again crossed the threshold of our portals and called to his eternal reward our beloved and esteemed Brother, George W. (Shorty) Gates, and it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 649, I. B. E. W., record his demise on Friday, November 3, 1939.

Brother Gates had recently retired from active work for the Union Electric Co. of Illinois, at Alton, Ill., as a lineman, due to his slow recovery from a gallstone operation. He was voted a pension in September by the International Office and lived only a few months to enjoy his good fortune.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife, and that these minutes be published in the Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

CHARLES BASS,
CARL WHITE,
LOUIS A. LUCKER,
Committee.

Anthony Benedetto, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated March 9, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Anthony Benedetto; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
DENNIS A. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Albani Varieur, L. U. No. B-1098*Initiated September 1, 1937.*

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1098, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Albani Varieur; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM BATTISON,
Financial Secretary.

Earl L. DeWeese, L. U. No. B-846*Initiated May 5, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Earl L. DeWeese; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-846, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother DeWeese one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-846 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-846 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

LEE SPRIGGS,
W. D. SMITH,
R. L. GUNTER,
Committee.

Charles Blake, L. U. No. B-949*Initiated October 21, 1937*

"I expect to pass this way but once; therefore any good that I may do, or any courtesy that I can bestow upon my fellow men, let me do it now. I expect to pass this way but once."

This we know as the philosophy of Brother Charles Blake, whose passing we sorrowfully record; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-949, of the I. B. E. W., do regret the loss of our Brother member and extend our humble sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That his memory and kindness shall long be remembered, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

R. B. BROWN,
W. D. PETERSON,
LEO L. JARVIS,
Committee.

Carl Spalding, L. U. No. B-1127*Initiated August 15, 1939*

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1127, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Carl Spalding; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-1127 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

MYRTLE VOGELSONG,
Recording Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	R. T. Adams	\$1,000.00
I. O.	Darro McGowan	1,000.00
146	James N. Hart	475.00
607	H. F. Fry	475.00
26	Frank E. Barron	1,000.00
574	Emanuel Asp	1,000.00
5	C. J. Winkler	1,000.00
3	Joseph T. McGrath	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph P. Sauer	1,000.00
202	Joseph A. Roney	1,000.00
34	J. F. Hendricks	1,000.00
569	W. D. Leonard	300.00
3	John Frick	1,000.00
I. O.	L. C. Blatt	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
245	F. L. Neuenschwander	825.00
58	Ernest A. Kistler	1,000.00
3	L. L. Hennessy	1,000.00
I. O.	Martin Vogel	1,000.00
9	Anthony Benedetto	475.00
150	Harold Shea	1,000.00
77	A. G. Elerick	475.00
702	L. H. Reynolds	475.00
I. O.	Thomas H. Dunn	1,000.00
I. O.	G. W. Gates	1,000.00
I. O.	A. A. Helvey	1,000.00
17	William McCullough	1,000.00
48	M. L. Everett	500.00
481	Vinson O. Carter	1,000.00
9	Joseph E. Younker	825.00
846	Earl DeWeese	650.00
33	K. K. Parker	1,000.00
949	C. R. Blake	475.00
134	W. E. Green	1,000.00
486	P. Sorensen	300.00
5	John J. Duffill	1,000.00
66	William L. McDonald	475.00
22	J. H. Christiansen	1,000.00
3	C. W. Werner	1,000.00
3	Charles Seelick	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. McCoy	1,000.00
9	O. F. Ritterskamp	1,000.00
488	William F. Sampson	475.00
3	A. Olson	1,000.00
734	E. Atkinson	1,000.00
46	George W. Johnson	1,000.00
466	J. R. Myers	50.00
340	Charles E. Turner	1,000.00
110	George B. Overton	150.00
702	Archie O. Bradley	150.00
160	Guy Knapp	150.00
103	J. F. Newcomb	150.00
Total		\$39,850.00

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 656)

brief history of our local and the aims and ideals of the I. B. E. W.

Wayne C. Irion gave the report of the executive board and also warned all members against working over 40 hours a week or eight hours a day unless they received time and one-half for all overtime.

At our next regular meeting it is expected that the executive board will report on the request of the membership for a pay day every two weeks instead of twice a month as at present.

It is with regret that we report the death of one of our members, Pete Anish, who is mourned by all who knew him.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

L. U. NO. B-1085, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

This local union has recently signed an agreement with Ludwig Baumann, 500 Eighth Ave., New York, covering all radio and electric refrigerator work for their chain of stores, and has signed agreements with:

General Sound Equipment Co., 358 West 44th St., New York City.

Gold Sound Systems, 1776 Broadway, New York City.

Gotham Sound Systems, 41-55 53rd St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

Kingdon Radio & Service, 44 East 87th St., New York City.

Radio Laboratories, 117 West 46th St., New York City.

Repro Sound Service, 88-19 106th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

Sound Service, 94 Frederick St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Universal Sound Lab., 594 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y., covering all public address work.

Work in the public address line in New York City has been reduced as a result of a ban on outdoor use of public address systems.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



Help to Protect Your
Home from Tuberculosis

This local union would appreciate other locals in the New York area communicating with Mayor La Guardia urging that the ban on outdoor public address systems be lifted.

EDWIN F. SEFTON.

A CONDUIT BENDING
MANUAL

A booklet that is purposely designed for every electrical worker who is apt to be called on to bend the larger sizes of conduit on hydraulic and screwjack bending machines, entitled, "Conduit Bending Manual," has been written and published by Albert M. Kruger and Trafford J. Ferry, both members of the I. B. E. W. Local No. B-3, of New York City.

The manual is simply and clearly written so that even the beginner can understand and produce good results. It has numerous diagrams and illustrations which speak more than a thousand words. To make it handy for reference it has been made pocket size with flexible covers, easily carried in a coat or overalls pocket.

The authors, having many years of practical experience in bending large conduit on electrical construction jobs, have left nothing to chance. Even the simplest terms are clearly defined and are also illustrated in the diagrams. Each operation necessary to make a bend is described step by step. It tells you how to predetermine the results in bending elbows, two elbows on one length of conduit, concentric elbows, bends less than 90 degrees, offsets, parallel offsets, saddle bends, tables and many other helpful suggestions.

It is the only publication of its kind which informs what course to pursue and gives the calculations to make under a given set of circumstances and conditions for better results in making the bends on the job.

This manual can be procured from C. B. M. Publications, 6555 Seventy-seventh Place, Maspeth, N. Y., for \$1.50.

FROM A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW

(Continued from page 622)

(2) That every attempt to monopolize such trade is illegal.

The courts early recognized that if the law meant what it said, then numberless contracts, combinations and conspiracies must be declared illegal. They decided, therefore, that it didn't mean what it said. They decided Congress did not mean "every" contract, etc., but only "unreasonable" contracts, combinations and conspiracies. They decided Congress did not mean "restraint of trade and commerce" but only a "direct" and "immediate" and "substantial" and "unreasonable" restraint. In so deciding, the courts re-wrote a criminal statute which they had no authority to do; the law as they wrote it is unconstitutional, a violation of due process of law.

But, even if it were not invalid for lack of due process, it is unconstitutional in its operation. On its face the law does not exempt labor. But neither does it exempt combinations and contracts incident to the formation of corporations or the conduct of their businesses. In practice, however, such combinations are exempt. A corporation, though in fact a combination of several persons, is by legal fiction one person. It is common knowledge (as well as judicial knowledge) that corporations, by their very form, can and do restrain trade. They may do so by the purchase of their competitors. Or by the process of merger, two "legal fictions" become one. In addition to their competitors, they can and do absorb sources from which they obtain raw materials; and the market outlets for their products. By stock control, financial interests, price policies, withholding of products, stopping of production and otherwise, they can and do restrain trade and commerce and condition the conduct of numberless other persons, firms and corporations.

Labor has no comparable devices. Labor organizations consist of human beings of flesh and blood in their natural state, without the legal privileges accorded corporations. Labor unions are combinations of men and women, not mere legal abstractions which can be bartered and sold. An act undertaken by a combination of two men may make them guilty of a crime, whereas the same act undertaken by a corporation composed of half a million stockholders, because in law the corporation is one, is lawful. But it is not justice.

Rightfully, therefore, labor has and does and will continue to insist that the application of the Sherman Act to itself violates the equality of protection guaranteed by the Constitution. Defects far less substantial have caused the invalidation of many laws.

Evident as these distinctions are to laymen, the courts seem unable or unwilling to perceive them. In an effort to remedy these inequalities, Congress passed the Clayton Act in 1914. Section 6 thereof provides:

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be

construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof. Nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof be held, or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the antitrust laws."

Those terms are clear and meaningful. They express what Congress intended. Without the express or implied qualification which this Act imposes on the application of the Sherman Act, the Sherman Act should have been declared unconstitutional. The courts nevertheless nullified the intent of Congress. They ignored the Clayton Act. They continued to apply the Sherman Act, not as Congress wrote it, but in accordance with varying and notoriously inconsistent judicial amendments. Labor cannot admit that court decisions, however numerous, arrived at contrary to law, or based upon invalid law, are conclusive of the denial of its lawful rights.

But even if the law and facts were otherwise, in its current campaign the government's procedure is discriminatory in directing prosecutions against some groups to the exclusion of others. It has long been legal doctrine that equality of protection under the laws requires an administration of criminal justice so that no different or higher punishment should be imposed upon one than is prescribed to all for like offenses.

NEW THEORY OF TAXATION

(Continued from page 634)

The turnover factor is computed by dividing item 2 by item 1, which in the given case would give a turnover factor of 2. The applicable tax rate, according to the foregoing table, would be 2 per cent, which would amount to \$100 on the \$5,000 average cash balance. If the taxpayer in this case had disbursed only \$5,000 with the same average balance his tax rate would have been 4 per cent and his tax liability would have been \$200, whereas if he had disbursed \$15,000 he would be liable to no tax on his cash balance.

In applying incentive taxation to property other than money, the immediate purpose would be to stimulate employment. Instead of a turnover factor, the tax rate would be determined by an "employment factor." The employment factor would be computed by dividing the man hours actually worked during the year by the maximum man-hour potential employment capacity of the property. This maximum would be determined by the taxpayer, but a heavy penalty tax for underestimating would be provided to insure an honest appraisal of the employment capacity. The rate of taxation would decrease as the percentage of realized employment increased, and contrariwise, as actual employment fell to low percentages tax rates would increase. Thus the income tax rate of a property owner whose employment factor was, say 60 per cent, might be 25 per cent of his net income, whereas if his employment factor was 90 per cent, his tax rate might be only 2 or 3 per cent.

The application of these principles to all taxpayers and to all forms of property, it is contended, would force money and property into production, which in turn would stimulate employment, simultaneously reducing the number of people on relief and correspondingly reducing the burden of government.

Without attempting to evaluate the ultimate worth of incentive taxation, the plan is an ingenious and thought-provoking one, suggestive of the possibilities of bringing about the solution of our economic maladjustments.

APPRENTICE TRAINING

(Continued from page 633)

Construction." It clearly sets forth our aims and ideals for the apprentice, and it is quoted here in full:

"In outlining a course of study for young men from 18 to 23 years of age, who work nine days at construction electricity on the job and are at school the tenth day, a ratio of nine days of work to one day at school, a course of study different from other electrical courses must be planned. It is not arranged on a grade or semester basis because of the wide range of ability, previous schooling and experience of the apprentices. This course is supposed to be completed in four and one-half years of 9,000 worked hours.

"In the nine days on the job, the student acquires most of the mechanical skills necessary for the installation of light, power and signal systems, but since most electrical contractors specialize in some particular line of work, there are always some mechanical skills which the student will have to be taught by actual work in the school. The course, then, must necessarily give apprentices the knowledge they are not able to obtain on the job. It is of vital importance to apprentices that they know the rules under which they must install different electrical apparatus and circuits; therefore, considerable time must be spent on the study of the National Code, special rules of the city of Detroit, and the special rules of the utility company, in this case the Detroit Edison Company. As considerable metering work is done by a construction electrician, he should be taught the electrical principles of direct current, alternating current, voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter and watt-hour meter. Care should be taken when ordering meters for the school to get the best available in order that the apprentices be taught to understand Ohm's Law thoroughly. They should become familiar with the same types of metering instruments that they will use on the job.

"Apprentices are trained to become journeymen in construction electricity and not engineers. Care must be taken to eliminate the nonessentials and keep in mind, at all times, the objectives of the apprentices. Certain mathematics necessary for the understanding of electricity and some knowledge of higher mathematics are necessary for the understanding of alternating current electricity. The mathematics taught should be of such a nature as to apply to practical problems. Enough time should be spent on the fundamentals and tests of a practical nature to provide putting into practice all fundamentals and theory as far as equipment will permit.

"Blue print reading is another important subject because an apprentice, before getting a journeyman rating, is required to take a blue print of a certain floor and install the raceways for power, light, telephone and signals. Blue print reading can best be taught by taking prints of some building with which the instructor is familiar and giving each apprentice a similar floor plan to check all electrical circuits and raceways. Lectures and demonstrations are given by the instructor on any special feature of this particular building, as well as on each floor plan.

"The student should also be taught standards and conventions of mechanical drawing that pertain to electricity and make schematic drawings of the connections and principal circuits of wiring for light and power.

"As the theory of the telephone is one of the most interesting and offers the greatest possibilities in the electrical field today, suggestions should be made as to books and apparatus which the apprentice should obtain to enable him to get fundamental knowledge of radio, television, sound synchronism, etc.

"Experience has taught us that it is impossible for a young man to learn a trade at school, and experience has also taught us that in order to have efficient journeymen in the electrical trade, some education outside of the mechanical skills and abilities learned on the job is necessary. To do this, certain equipment and tools are necessary. They should be of the best type available and should be complete to the extent that the instructor would be able to show by experiments or actual demonstration the tests necessary for the apprentice to give him the knowledge of the principles of the electrical trade.

"Owing to the nature of the school, individualized instruction is the only feasible method. Lesson sheets, blue prints, specifications, national and city codes, and other texts are provided."

CASEY RECKONS UP LIFE'S GRIM LEDGER

(Continued from page 632)

again. But now that can never be. Listen, Mary! Selfishness brings its own punishment, and I have never known all my life what it is to be happy. Here you are, Mary, the happiest person I know, happy in making other people happy. I have always scorned ministers and churches, but your new minister has been in to see me and we had a long talk, and now all the darkness of my life has cleared away. He left me this little testament and I want you to read me the fourteenth chapter of John, that's where my hope rests."

"After I finished reading the chapter and was leaving, she pointed to the west, where the sky was a blaze of crimson and gold, and said, 'The glory that is not on land or sea, is waiting for me.'"

"When I left her," said Mary, "I could hardly keep from breaking down. I told her sister to call me at any time if she needed me."

"We all sat silent until the fire died down an' then we retired for the night. Whin John an' I came in from the fields next day fer dinner, Mary met us at the door to tell us that Lucy had been over to tell her that Mrs. Prudham had passed away in her sleep durin' the night. While John an' me naturally felt sad at Mrs. Prudham's death the chief sorrow fell on Mary. It was days after the funeral afore Mary's natural cheerfulness come back to her. We all went to the funeral, an' after it was over, Mary said, 'Wasn't that a gran' prayer be the minister, an' did ye notice how calm an' peaceful her face was?'"

"A few days after, Mary got a letter askin' her to be present at Mrs. Prudham's house at the readin' av the will. She was there, wid Lucy, the minister an' a couple av witnesses av the will. It was short. The sum of \$500 was left to the minister to use as he saw fit, an' the house, lot, an' furniture complete, was left to Mary. It took a minute for that to sink into Mary's mind. Thin she got up, an' said to the lawyer,

"I have no right to this property. It be-

longs to Mrs. Prudham's sister here!' Lucy came over to her, an' said,

"Mary, I was glad the will was made out as it was, accordin' to Clara's wish. My mother and I have more wealth than we will ever require, an' you will, perhaps, find the property a great help to you in the good work you are doing. An' so the matter was settled. Lucy went back home, an' wance in awhile, she an' Mary wud pass letters. Mary went through the house an' give it a thorough cleanin', an' come home wid her eyes shinin', an' says,

"'Everything complete, aven to the clock on the mantel. John, whin we get too ould to work on the farm, we'll be able to retire there in comfort in our last days.' Thin I spoke up, an' said,

"'Bedads, if ye're not goin' to use me little ould cabin in yer latter days, I'll put in me application fer it, right now, an' thin I'll be sure that whin me auburn ringlets begin to take on the frost av ould age, I'll be able to settle down in it an' lade the quiet life that allus seems to be jus' beyant me reach.'"

"Do yuh hear that, Uncle?" said Slim. "Jus' think of all the weary years that Terry has had to put in motherin' you, an' you carryin' on so reckless an' disgraceful. I don't wonder at him allus bein' in hot water when he had to pack so much excess baggage aroun'; but stop yer interruptin', Uncle, an' let Terry carry on." William didn't say anything, but he looked daggers at Slim.

"Well," said Terry, "I says to thim, 'What finer picture cud ye have than that av a benevolent ould Irish gentleman, sittin' in front av the fireplace, smokin' a black du-deen, an' drammin' av the happy days we're havin' right now?' Mary answers quick,

"'I hope ye'll allus stay here, Terry, but remember, however far ye roam, or how long ye're away, the little cabin ull be waitin' fer ye, an' no wan ull be afther denyin' ye possession av it.'"

SOLVES VEXED PROBLEM

(Continued from page 631)

conductors of that size wire to be placed in one-half inch conduit. These tables were revised in 1930, and those appearing in the 1931 code were carried through based upon old style or wax finish wires with the larger diameters still in common use.

Taking this code standard for conduit fill (40-60), it will be readily seen that with the new improved conductors, four No. 12 wires can now be used where formerly No. 14 copper was the limit.

This is carried out in the table given above, and by comparing the 1939 DILEC column D with the 1922 handbook of diameters on which the conduit fill rule was established, it will be seen that No. 10 can now be installed where No. 12 was formerly used, and the same situation approximately applies on the other sizes.

Rewiring old structures without disturbing existing conduits can readily be made with this new improved 1939 DILEC wire, using the next size larger copper capacity. Giving consideration to this new improvement and reduction in diameters, No. 12 wires may be inserted in place of No. 14, No. 10 in place of No. 12, without disturbing the 40-60 conduit fill code rule, provided it is accepted.

It is interesting to point out that there appeared in a fine print note in the editions of the National Electrical Code

prior to the 1935 edition, a statement to the effect that groups or combinations of conductors not given in the tables should not occupy more than 40 per cent conduit fill. In 1935 this was changed to a table which appears as Table 5 and which varies from a 53 per cent fill for one conductor, 31 per cent for two conductors, 43 per cent for three conductors, and 40 per cent for additional numbers of conductors.

A special feature of Dilec is the permanent marking showing the type, size, manufacturer, and measurement along its outer surface for its entire length; and the smooth surface, which is a special characteristic of Dilec, facilitates this marking. Recent developments have placed on the market several types of rubber insulation such as heat-resisting (Type RH), performance (Type RP), and also Type RW in addition to code, and this makes it highly important that these different types be identified both before and after installation by continuous permanent marking on the surface.

LONDON REVIEW SCANS U. S. BARE NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 630)

ing products to meet any market demand created for such a practice or to be used in accomplishing such a practice, this organization disclaims responsibility, engineering and legal."

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT NEED NOT BE UNDEMOCRATIC

(Continued from page 628)

The question simply stated, then, is this: How can these necessary and long delayed grants of power in the field of economic and social welfare be administered by the federal government so as to avoid the plain dangers and limitations of over-centralized administration? How can a democracy enjoy the advantages of a strong central government and escape the evils of remote, top-heavy central administration of the details of economic life? In my view, the decentralized administration of federal functions which lend themselves to such technique, and the coordination in the field of such decentralized activities is by all odds the most promising answer. * * *

Not a few of our difficulties have arisen because we have accepted, uncritically, the notion that centralized administration is synonymous with the grant of power to the central government. That is simply not true. * * *

It is of a contemporary experiment I wish to speak—the Tennessee Valley Authority—the boldest and perhaps most far-reaching effort of our times to decentralize the administration of federal functions. If it succeeds, if its methods prove to be sound, we have added strength to the administrative defenses which protect the future of our beleaguered democracy. * * *

For six years now the TVA has been making a conscious effort to push its administration farther down into the "grass roots." It takes time. We are not

always successful, by any means. But that is our objective, and we will persist in working toward it. I should like to describe in some detail a few of the methods presently in use so that there may be no doubt as to what we mean by "decentralization" on a regional basis, for it is important to clear thinking that we define our terms. And let me make it clear that TVA does not claim that all its techniques are original. We have adopted many methods used by other public and private agencies. We have also done some pioneering. We have had an unusual opportunity to make headway largely because the TVA Act promotes and indeed requires decentralization, whereas most other federal legislation in fields at all comparable either ignores or actually prevents genuine decentralization. Our unique contribution has been that both by tested means and by practices we have invented we have been consciously and deliberately striving to discover just how far and how effectively a federal program can be decentralized in its administration.

We have set out to reach certain administrative goals. The TVA board of directors believes now that out of our experience we can offer these goals as the essential characteristics of a decentralized federal administration:

1. A decentralized administration is one in which the greatest number of decisions is made in the field. Therefore the field officers must be selected, trained and supervised with a view to increasing their capacity to decide questions on the ground. They must be able to understand the broad, general policies, and to adapt them to varying local situations. An over-centralized administration, in public or private business, is always characterized by the fact that its field officers tend to become messengers and errand boys. Talent, recognition and remuneration stay at the top, where responsibility is centered. Administration can never be decentralized that way.

2. A decentralized federal administration must develop as far as possible the active participation of the people themselves. It must utilize the services of state and local agencies, supplementing and stimulating, not duplicating, their staff or equipment. The federal government must give leadership, but its job should be to encourage the participation of local agencies in establishing basic national standards. It cannot be content with compliance.

3. A decentralized federal administration must coordinate in the field the work of state and local governments, aiming toward common objectives. The statute of the TVA encourages it likewise to coordinate, to integrate other federal agencies operating in the area. Between highly centralized administrations the coordination is at the top. Delays result, jealousies develop, jurisdictional disputes are magnified.

These three objectives, in TVA's experience, become the distinguishing goals of a decentralized administration. They must exist whether the area of operation is small or large, because it must be remembered that while a limited area is necessary to make a decentralized administration possible, it is not in itself a guarantee. The affairs of a state, a town, even a household may be afflicted with a dangerously centralized administration. * * *

These are simply examples to show you

what we mean in TVA when we talk about methods of decentralization. We mean a program administered so near the grass roots that it is possible to see quickly every lag between general regulations and individual application, between national interest and self-interest. I could multiply the examples and tell you about the experiments in the processing of sorghum, sweet potatoes and cottonseed meal, about the development of electric hay driers, seed harvesters, seeders, threshers, feed grinders, brooders and the like. Every one of them has one purpose—by raising his income to enable the farmer to participate in a national program essential to the future well being of this democracy. As students of public administration, I ask you to recall that the need for every one of these projects was discovered by public servants on duty in the field. * * *

The power program of the Authority constitutes the first large-scale demonstration upon which the country can judge. We believe that we have centralized the only activities in connection with electricity supply which are common to a large integrated area and can best be carried on by a single agency, that is, generation and transmission. Those responsibilities alone are centralized in our system. They are carried on under the control of the TVA itself. On the other hand, the ownership and management of the distribution systems are decentralized. The decision to participate or to remain outside the region-wide power

program was made voluntarily by each community. Ownership and responsibility for those municipal and cooperative systems which deliver the power directly to the consumers who live in the cities, farms and villages are lodged with the people themselves. * * *

Already the Authority is supplying power at wholesale rates to approximately 100 separate and independent distribution systems. Thirty of these are operated by co-operatives and the remainder by municipalities, two of which give county-wide service. Federal standards laid out in TVA's Act are maintained by means of provisions in the Authority's wholesale power contracts. Substantial uniformity of policy among its retail electricity distributors prevails on such important matters as rates, account classification, distribution of revenues and payments in lieu of taxes. But the ownership and the ultimate control of the local electricity distribution systems are vested in the people themselves, who in a measure determine their own standards of service, and reap the benefits of efficient operation through lower rates.

WALTER GORDON MERRITT, MEET THURMAN ARNOLD

(Continued from page 621)

short, Mr. Arnold declares the obscurity clothing the law is to the advantage of the prosecutor. Does he mean he is going

to make the law as he goes along, if the law is obscure?

Just who Mr. Arnold is pleasing by his zealous, self-righteous, noble gyrations is not clear. He told the National Economic Committee, "broadly speaking, combinations which are necessary in a machine age to create efficient mass production or distribution and which pass savings on to consumers, are not unreasonable under the antitrust laws." Here again, it would seem Mr. Arnold is also the judge as well as the prosecutor. He hides behind that old legal standby "unreasonable." In other words, the manufacturers of prefabricated materials who are anxious for mass production of houses and mass distribution of houses are not, in his opinion, engaged in unreasonable restraint of trade. The deduction is that everybody else is engaged in restraint of trade. Would it be licentious if this writer should conclude that Mr. Arnold is out primarily to advance the economic interests of one group of manufacturers at the expense of others and at the expense of the building trades unions?

At any rate, Mr. Arnold is the kind of gentleman who contributes to the gayety of states. He is a kind of young cowboy out of the West who rides valiantly against all people who do not agree with him.

The fact is, restraint of trade seems to mean anything that Mr. Arnold wants it to mean. By his own definition, he himself is guilty of restraint of trade.

LOW COST HOUSING

(Continued from page 625)

factory fabrication of construction materials as against the public interest in that it displaces labor but yet conveys no benefit to the consumer.

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is not placing any bar in the path of technological change in construction is evident from employment figures collected by our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, which show in recent years an increasing disparity between construction contracts awarded and employment for our membership in this branch of the electrical industry.

This is particularly evident in the 1938 figures, with volume of construction contracts awarded in a rapid upward spiral, while employment for inside wiremen showed a slowly but stubbornly declining curve—this in spite of the fact that the electrical contract is taking an increasing share of the total cost of the building or dwelling. Surely common sense could supply no greater proof than these impartial research figures, that the Brotherhood is applying no restraints to technological labor displacement in the construction industry.

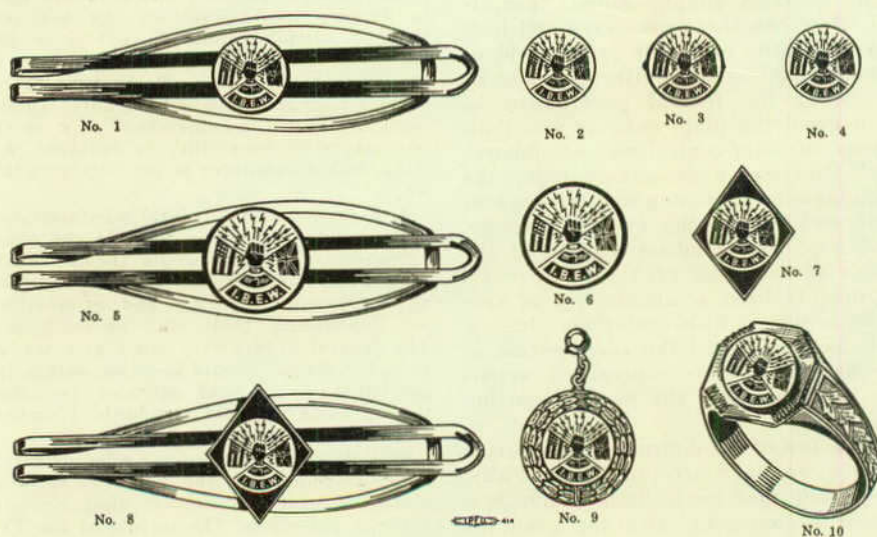
PRIVATE LIFE OF A. T. & T.

(Continued from page 627)

such a well-disciplined system could object to a little inter-company profiteering?

There is an answer to the foregoing question. Some one did object, at least once. The protest came from no one less

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Electric was not to be satisfied with competition in prices, quality of goods or efficiency of service, especially since R. C. A.'s sound equipment was equal to that of A. T. & T.'s, and its sales force was probably superior. A. T. & T.'s attitude toward competition is reflected in the following communication, dated April 29, 1927, to Edgar S. Bloom, president of Western Electric, from John E. Otterson, general commercial manager of the same company:

"In the talking motion picture field, they (R. C. A.) are competing very actively with us at present, as you know, to develop an affiliation with the large motion picture producers and competition between us will doubtless ultimately result in a situation highly favorable to the motion picture interests and opposed to our own. This is an extensive and highly profitable field and it is quite worth our while to go a long way toward making it practically an *exclusive* field. I believe that we could justify, from a commercial standpoint, paying a large price for the liquidation of the Radio Corporation for this purpose alone."

Now, although the A. T. & T. is approximately 20 times as big as R. C. A., R. C. A. is itself one of America's biggest corporations with assets amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Accordingly, R. C. A. might not have been an easily digested morsel, even to A. T. & T. Instead, therefore, the struggle for the market moved back-stage. A. T. & T. entered into restrictive contracts with a view of impeding the use of R. C. A. equipment. Through Western Electric's subsidiary, the Electrical Research Products, Inc., and its subsidiaries and affiliates, the A. T. & T. acquired interests in studios and advanced financial aid to independent producers and theatre operators. After the market collapse of 1929, A. T. & T. emerged with control of Fox Films Corporation, Fox Theatres Corporation, Loew's Inc., and Metro-Goldwyn Pictures.

In the meantime R. C. A. fought back. By counter-attack and the threat of legal action charging the A. T. & T. with violation of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts, it brought about a truce whereby A. T. & T. and R. C. A. agreed to respect each other's "spheres of influence," which is not precisely free competition as commonly understood. Incidentally a similar struggle and similar solution took place between the same parties with respect to radio broadcasting which A. T. & T. officials at first mistook as another field more or less divinely ordained for their exclusive domination. But the matter which merits consideration here is not the effect of A. T. & T.'s conduct on R. C. A.; rather it is the immediate and long range effect upon the national economy.

Money collected from telephone subscribers to conduct research, and treated as a telephone operating expense, is used to obtain patent and economic control whereby the A. T. & T. can again exact revenue from the same people in their capacity of consumers of other products. Misplaced public confidence enables A. T. & T. to finance inventions and patents, presumptively for public benefit, but actually used as a weapon to assess additional monopolistic tribute.

If it is thought that the danger of the subversion of the motion picture industry into an instrument of propaganda by those in control of A. T. & T., and their "fellow travelers" is purely an imaginary one, a study of the facts detailed by Danielian will probably dispel such a notion. In addition to the many feature pictures which it has directly financed and the influence which it indirectly exercises, A. T. & T. has produced and had distributed dozens of its own pictures.

The following is a partial tabulation of the number of showings and the attendance at showings of A. T. & T.'s admittedly propaganda films:

Year	Total Number of Showings	Total Attendance
1926	33,211	20,101,904
1931	146,474	74,074,854
1932	122,483	57,927,242

To the objections of exhibitors that these were propaganda films, A. T. & T. answered that it was "good propaganda," made so "the public will understand us better . . . The prejudiced or careless people are usually those who just don't know the facts." A true public understanding is about the last thing the company wants.

Special efforts were successfully made to have these films displayed before school children, and inducements included not only the film free of charge, but a projection machine and operator if desired. The minds of the young merit the tenderest consideration of the Great Educator.

In order that "misunderstandings" may be kept to a minimum, A. T. & T. employs practically every instrument of propaganda. Its methods include furnishing speakers to address college students and clubs; permitting friendly press associations and publishers the free use of its long distance lines; putting pressure on publishers of school textbooks to insure A. T. & T.'s view of a "fair" impression of utilities; the subsidizing of authors to tell the "right" story about the telephone company—without telling of the subsidy. Its public relations program involves the deliberate cultivation of persons whose commercial or economic position is of no concern to the company, but who may be useful as political allies. Bank deposits and "good will" advertising are placed where the company has no need for the banking facilities or where a certain editor's readers are already satisfied that A. T. & T. is possessed of all beatitudes. For persons of influence the great corporation has concocted a synthetic soul which breathes a sweet fragrance inducing a pathological condition in those who come within its range whereby they can "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil."

While considering the statistical mythology of the A. T. & T. releases, it is well to note that in spite of the vast capital requirements of the A. T. & T., there is very slight dependence, if any, upon the small investor. During the period from 1920 to 1930 the number of small stockholders increased from 51,803 to 210,996, yielding some 40 million dollars in additional capital. But during the same period the new capital of the company exceeded \$2 billion, 300 million. At the same time the number of those having upwards of 1,000 shares each increased from 303 to 1,102 and their stock increased from 1,723,093 to 6,201,039 shares. A fact that the company has not publicized is that slightly more than 5 per cent of its stockholders own over 50 per cent of its 18 million shares.

A study of its employment policies makes it difficult to conceive how the A. T. & T. could reasonably have contributed more to the bitterness and distress of a decade of depression.

In 1929 the telephone system, including Western Electric, had 454,500 employees. In 1930 the company reduced the number of its employees by 60,000. Depressed business conditions furnished no justification for this reduction. A. T. & T.'s business had not suffered. On the contrary, it owned and operated 268,000 more phone stations than the year before. Its revenues in 1930 exceeded the previous record of 1929 by 37 million dollars. But business is business. Money diverted from pay envelopes can be converted into profit.

The squeeze had only begun. The company unions were powerless to resist. Automatic machinery was introduced, sometimes requiring the subscriber to be the automat and pay for the privilege. The "speed-up" was applied. The employees must work faster. They were grateful for their jobs—work faster. Presumably the employees had been working efficiently before 1930. The average hourly load per operator for the eight years preceding 1930 had ranged between 131 and 139 units. The speed-up brought it to 150.3 units in 1931. To 163.2 units in 1932. Faster, faster. To 172 units in 1933. By 1935 the company had reduced the number of its employees by 185,000. Its business was 10 per cent below that of 1929.

In the meantime depression had brought millions of competent and willing workers and millions more of their dependents face to face with the primitive struggle for survival against the hazards of hunger and exposure. The resulting chaos challenged the resources of local, state and federal governments. Government became burdened with appalling debts that men might live.

But A. T. & T. was above mere national experience. Dividends must be maintained. Nine dollars per share. Dividends of \$103 million in 1928 were increased to \$116 million in 1929. They rose to \$139 million in 1930. To \$163 million in 1931. These were good times for A. T. & T. The labor market was glutted. The competition for jobs was fierce. But no competitor rose to threaten A. T. & T.'s monopoly.

On March 17, 1936, Mr. Gifford made the following statement at the hearings before the Federal Communications Commission:

"I think that labor is much better off because we maintained the dividend than it would have been if we had not maintained the dividend . . . but as to the people laid off, of course there is nobody more unhappy about that than I am . . . that is the tragedy of a depression."

Profound observations. But Mr. Gifford's experience hardly qualifies him for the unhappy role in which he casts himself. Information at hand does not indicate what Mr. Gifford's compensation was at the time of this testimony, but his compensation from the company in 1938 was \$206,350, approximately three times the compensation of the President of the United States. Perhaps Mr. Gifford feels that the trouble with a depression is that there are too many men out of work.

If the A. T. & T. dividend had been reduced only one dollar per share, the savings would have amounted to \$18,662,000. At the wage levels of those who were laid off this sum might have been used to employ 18,000 workers for one year. Eighteen thousand workers and their dependents might have been kept off relief rolls for one year.

To reduce the dividend was unthinkable.

There is no likelihood of the management's power being challenged by the company's stockholders. By and large they have been well served and have little motive to oppose the management even if they could.

Government possesses adequate power, but democratic government is responsive to public opinion. But public opinion is made impotent by A. T. & T.'s generous patronization of the popular press and its cultivation of "persons of influence," a fact manifest by the fruitless results of the FCC investigation.

If the public interest is to be defended, there remains only one field in which defense can be initiated, organized labor. The task is difficult. Though its press is not gagged, its circulation is limited. In the meantime, A. T. & T. is aware that labor cannot succeed if its leadership is discredited in public opinion. And so the effort has begun.

* Italics ours.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 10, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	161770 163417	B-18	970203 970230	B-65	3789 3792	B-125	B 279001 279088	B-202	80816 81000
B-1	232501 233204	22	107176 107250	B-65	931361 931380	B-125	672401 672447	B-202	B 275624 275645
B-1	B 244882 244892	22	142701 142703	B-65	986591 986795	B-125	961791 962250	B-202	276751 277160
B-1	387081 387108	22	201001 201220	66	B 290370 290376	127	823223 823234	B-202	323555 323570
B-1	555652 555750	22	637403 637500	66	390475 390512	129	265501 265502	B-202	B 788398 788769
B-1	B 608239 608250	22	284251 284305	66	B 589967 590110	129	902985 903000	B-202	943700 943800
B-1	B 864001 864223	22	921852 922006	66	698791 699348	129	662602 662606	B-202	986401 986529
B-1	985801 985900	26	75847 75849	66	872038 872062	B-130	97501 97778	205	246263 246267
B-1	986121 986184	26	766685 766787	68	148540 148547	B-130	105116 105670	205	992108 992132
2	144985 144988	26	926423 926428	68	821854 821953	B-130	115479 115500	208	47577 47603
2	234091 234340	26	131	69	413180 413186	B-130	400014 400048	208	452999 453000
B-3	AJ 5925 5942	26	182251 182357	70	273467 273468	B-130	818005 818035	208	965101 965105
B-3	AJ 19339 19400	26	889198 889500	72	627178 627196	133	401874 401893	209	191550 191560
B-3	AJ 19463 19600	27	185931 185937	B-73	70154 70450	B-134	92251 92266	210	68907 68909
B-3	AJ 19625 19766	B-28	129659 129666	B-73	116875 117000	B-134	93001 93020	211	135721 135750
B-3	AJ 19861 19895	B-28	770712 770752	B-73	223501 223517	B-134	93751 94313	211	659231 659240
B-3	AJ 20109 20113	B-28	927729 927867	B-73	418285 418295	B-134	94501 94727	B-212	21493 21499
B-3	4Ap 937 972	30	398469 398480	B-73	307501 307593	B-134	B 119458 119477	B-212	51319 51324
B-3	4Ap 1044 1049	B-31	123902 123912	76	485896 486000	B-134	B 153001 153080	B-212	106245 106246
B-3	D 967 1000	B-31	252315 252687	B-77	B 127156 127157	B-134	238865 239001	B-212	130502 130516
B-3	D 1040 1074	B-31	B 273482 273485	B-77	383739 383765	B-134	395251 395476	B-212	B 237205 237211
B-3	D 1209 1225	B-31	399051 399055	B-77	B 701454 701612	B-134	573595 573623	B-212	803954 804190
B-3	D Hotel 41 60	32	137701 137744	B-77	B 704041 704461	B-134	644557 644964	213	131336 131339
B-3	F 174 180	32	761690 761700	B-77	922360 922368	B-134	949025 949386	213	644708 644797
B-3	H 2499 2563	33	247459 247479	B-77	996984 998768	B-134	949707 950109	213	645228 645264
B-3	H 2614 2641	33	433058	B-78	B 293439	B-134	950278 950663	213	977273 977601
B-3	I 4380 4400	34	40119	B-78	B 344362 344400	B-134	952520 952834	214	140701 140804
B-3	I 4527 4597	34	96492 96558	B-78	B 726601 726626	B-134	956251 956420	214	131501 131700
B-3	I 4701 4743	34	984288 984393	B-79	205471	B-134	957001 957099	214	309230 309247
B-3	I 4856 4867	35	7657 7659	B-79	B 259677	135	216399 216420	214	486740 486741
B-3	OA 20537 20558	35	24751 24857	B-79	B 809390 809465	136	134353 134498	214	782977 782986
B-3	OA 20711 20789	35	128842 129001	B-79	861965 862018	136	180751 180767	215	755704 755729
B-3	OA 21411 21437	35	165001 165382	80	786335 786384	136	212776	217	549936 549947
B-3	OA 21610 21618	35	780749 780750	81	116401 116453	136	604429 604500	222	109448 109455
B-3	OA 22058 22168	B-36	22066	81	733793 733800	137	767407 767412	223	662767 662830
B-3	XG 78782 78800	B-36	B 720047 720056	82	76522 76615	B-138	279521 279554	224	608435 608455
B-3	XG 78971 79000	B-36	743916 743949	84	103073 103085	B-138	B 286291 286292	224	615337 615381
B-3	XG 79224 79400	B-36	907687 907720	84	926662 926985	139	79237	225	88266 88268
B-3	XG 79435 79447	37	69634	B-87	231218 231224	139	568766 568790	225	391351 391365
B-3	XG 79601 79605	37	64818 64839	88	60466 60491	141	137823 137883	226	807388 807440
B-3	BFQ 15138 15200	B-38	77591 78010	90	7158 7159	141	306313	B-227	B 341771 341780
B-3	BFQ 15416 15600	B-38	104251 104269	90	931708 931822	143	619770 619863	230	847983 848147
B-3	BFQ 15627 15954	B-38	137994 138000	93	6074	146	312060 312061	230	285286
B-3	BFQ 16001 16042	B-38	B 270323 270329	93	58501 58504	146	750395 750429	231	438470 438503
B-3	BFQ 16401 16435	B-38	809841 809945	93	935592 935600	146	770789 770905	B-232	302531 302537
B-3	BLQ 4733 4800	B-38	B 846054 846196	94	517424 517436	150	576090 576114	B-232	937665 937688
B-3	BLQ 5050 5200	B-38	902509 902866	B-95	219004 219058	152	871401 871431	B-234	B 308402
B-3	BLQ 5232 5600	B-39	251834 251840	B-95	B 276987 276988	153	293182 293250	B-234	B 343605 343621
B-3	BLQ 5605 6662	B-39	221251 221330	B-95	310745 310750	156	119701 119711	235	29252 29271
B-3	BLQ 6801 6947	B-39	595681 595689	96	18818 18827	156	411282 411300	236	488079 488092
B-3	BLQ 7201 7318	B-39	883281 883500	96	213874	157	568163 568170	237	16827
B-3	BLQ 7601 7635	40	144976 145239	96	590697 590784	157	837155 837183	237	165403 165427
B-3	BMQ 8689 8800	40	184184 184185	B-98	43415 43832	158	234393 234442	238	388471 388497
B-3	BMQ 8930 9155	40	201751 201995	B-98	91103 91149	159	6168 6216	240	520320 520366
B-3	BMQ 9266 9384	40	202016	B-98	B 232719 232733	159	195543 195546	241	304660 304674
B-3	BMQ 9601 9651	40	202956 203250	B-98	332802 333000	B-160	209144 209583	245	669751 670340
B-3	BM 37536 37951	41	97227 97232	B-98	B 603829 604076	B-160	210001 210218	B-246	260615 260617
B-3	BSQ 1033 1200	41	604501 604683	B-98	857251 857717	B-160	B 321467 321498	B-246	612651 612681
B-3	BSQ 1229 1587	41	833899 833970	100	581872 581874	B-160	946345 946500	B-246	750961 750962
B-3	BSQ 1611 1800	41	834407 834420	100	897297 897365	161	105278 105287	247	400766 400770
B-3	B 343 361	42	973798	100	968701	163	272515 272569	251	389493 389496
B-3	B 852 974	B-43	15711 15718	B-101	128114 128120	163	421721 421722	252	520962 520965
B-3	B 1204 1283	B-43	865739 865825	B-102	279492 279494	166	733384 733445	253	374972 374993
B-3	B 1601 1697	45	249888 249894	B-102	933833 933945	166	914221 914229	253	756703 756707
B-3	B 2001 2019	46	86691 87130	103	21882 21890	169	226661 226665	254	381955 381958
B-3	XGB 24 414057 414061	46	384701 384750	103	33796 33797	169	746136 746168	255	79468 79479
4	502 600	B-48	66478 66760	103	135702 135708	173	36606	256	395851 395869
5	53251 53386	B-48	91843 91937	103	329567 330026	173	800569 800578	256	618151 618167
5	71550 71818	B-48	191909 191912	105	B 291412 291420	174	2376 2383	257	475154 475185
5	593251 593269	B-48	B 614343 614452	105	468986 468993	174	80129	259	465231 465233
5	911901 912000	50	222393	107	111157 111252	175	294294	259	786927 786959
6	405036 405040	50	B 166857 166872	107	167350	175	841978 842075	262	30651 30750
6	988536 988880	50	256551 256656	107	612130 612132	178	580401	262	46744 46775
8	19390 19393	B-52	103848 103850	108	27751 27804	178	800405 800421	262	164251 164260
8	185851 186179	B-52	B 69167 69168	108	67957 68222	B-180	131701 131753	263	237033 237104
8	418550 418552	B-52	B 560333 560414	108	105309 105319	B-180	738532 738600	263	251054 251062
8	626590 626599	B-52	782827 783000	108	622477 622500	181	885104 885149	263	B 309325 309341
8	990861 990868	B-52	867955 868396	B-110	70841 71012	183	416026 416052	263	B 723951 724006
9	9944 10500	B-52	867589 867750	B-110	569967 569972	184	662648 662685	263	919845 919853
9	21751 22039	B-52	868501 868614	B-110	82301 82383	185	197441 197442	265	172524
9	B 134769 134779	B-52	869251 869534	B-110	101684 102000	185	620758 620818	265	651477 651491
9	401655 401688	53	B 279461 279463	B-110	250501 250818	186	784475 784488	267	512904 512906
9	B 523536 523913	53	B 697030 697072	B-110	B 700113 700190	187	525228 525260	268	298876 298899
9	418844 418848	53	829489 829500	111	77104 77129	190	498483 498519	269	70942 70998
9	203696 203960	54	283501 283576	111	200317 200322	191	200276 200308	271	224662
9	B 132904 132906	54	351665 351689	113	708418 708459	193	21606 21724	271	626711 626802
9	340218	B-56	66446	113	934842	193	197732 197998	B-272	B 720921 720929
9	B 518731 519020	B-56	B 268232	114	215376 215389	193	61033	275	32969 32980
9	538921 539225	B-56	B 307380 307406	115	393354 393369	194	112367 112500	275	124539 124540
10	91223 91241	B-56	767188 767225	115	930010 930020	194	142176 142259	275	756999 757037
12	747637 747660	B-57	B 136898 136903	116	15236 15320	194	300751 300872	B-276	268469
16	974884 975000	B-57	250473	117	741471 741503	194	568758 568764	B-276	674435 674436
B-17	4581 5220	B-57	B 713811 714980	121	877944 878063	195	12318 12444	B-276	B 864765 864783
B-17									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
284	663110 663133	B-357	388599 388606	B-439	29800 30000	522	394754 394781	612	384729 384741
285	162010	B-357	827033 827125	B-439	138001 138037	526	244173 244179	612	555210 555211
285	422121 422141	358	54403 54465	B-439	592845 592878	527	585201 585214	613	302982 302985
B-288	52624 52625	358	305846 305897	B-441	47140 47143	527	745140 745185	613	454162 454166
B-288	B 288914	360	107488 107780	B-441	584867 584887	528	5503 5645	613	920836 920990
B-288	B 298342 298350	360	336076 336080	443	96102 96110	528	44671 44672	614	529471 529487
B-288	568176 568224	361	727924 727933	444	60128	531	773575 773610	615	269318 269319
290	521227 521233	362	752762 752800	444	665951 665968	532	43894 43895	615	735565 735594
291	5747 5768	363	398941 398983	445	270620 270635	532	975246 975316	B-616	576796 576798
B-292	85151 85500	365	438473 438476	445	736315 736434	533	125742 125766	B-616	756804 756866
B-292	234751 234795	365	930055 930080	B-446	123475 123503	536	246158 246162	617	50677 50679
B-292	B 332378 332400	366	744441 744464	B-446	250758 250760	537	737778 737787	617	707160 707238
B-292	337946 337961	367	279846 279847	B-446	297017 297017	538	46219	618	282696 282697
B-292	B 721801 721820	367	403453 403478	B-447	B 323107 323111	538	562180 562194	618	266292 266440
293	116105 116114	367	962106 962123	B-447	B 337206 337209	539	229984 229985	619	784746 784750
294	166891 166893	367	103095 103332	B-447	597461 597466	539	652311 652331	620	831114 831125
294	518521 518551	369	B 253262 253268	B-447	750637 750648	540	753994 754040	621	420514 420546
296	731742 731748	370	525229 525235	448	380857 380865	543	89403 89413	623	25551 25552
301	58527 58528	371	69052 69053	449	856951 856975	544	50251 50273	623	214255 214283
301	755515 755524	371	771379 771390	452	132626 132652	544	153724 153750	624	161135 161247
B-302	390827 390831	B-372	816286 816338	452	615154 615157	545	33647	624	319729 319736
B-302	887101 887131	B-372	B 870001 870039	B-453	53916 53920	545	135317 135353	624	760243 760245
B-302	966987 967046	373	3782 3786	B-453	B 700628 700663	546	112877 112904	625	608046 608067
303	767172 767174	B-374	79770 79774	B-453	976617 976695	546	588164 588167	626	519736 519741
B-304	130286 130410	B-374	570457 570457	454	761778 761790	547	132328 132370	628	312342
B-304	B 243478 243479	375	685411 685433	456	613687 613720	547	614874 614878	628	742053 742078
B-304	563194 563203	377	913660 913671	457	386932 386956	B-548	B 261934	629	792966 793010
B-304	B 725190 725217	377	921979 922016	458	750606 750680	B-548	791693 791695	630	271501 271513
305	457401 457445	378	783275 783290	459	917546 917659	549	35251 35297	630	494700
B-306	28336 28338	379	824737 824761	461	315309 315309	549	580467 580500	632	209890
B-306	624394 624415	380	908037 908068	461	970209 970236	550	412104 412105	632	761521 761585
307	101540 101550	382	603484 603499	B-465	55722	550	422841 422859	633	269958 269962
307	116701 116704	383	413588 413590	B-465	B 275890 275896	550	792302	633	517992 518104
308	88016	383	776582 776583	B-465	B 619008 619363	551	198044	634	232138 232157
308	755449 755483	385	81667 81676	B-465	702871 703017	551	833429 833455	B-638	909609 909631
308	925717 925770	386	429779 429780	B-465	599277 599285	552	206891 206913	637	288228 288247
B-309	4179	386	745246 745268	467	754813 754825	552	569557	B-640	15291 15300
B-309	104445 104515	388	95123 95130	469	768995 769027	553	385348 385377	B-640	261751 261787
B-309	111528 111561	B-388	B 321010 321011	470	397147 397171	B-554	B 261147 261148	B-640	326698 326700
B-309	157041 157500	389	168274 168287	471	764817 764892	B-554	B 323446 323509	B-640	347223 347250
B-309	218251 218712	390	30862 30901	472	134713 134727	B-554	752131 752145	B-640	585804 585821
B-309	B 285946 285948	390	568411 568420	472	615770 615770	558	134457 134470	B-640	987001 987021
B-309	B 293851 293854	391	530655 530672	B-474	196773 196942	558	921253 921543	643	257049 257051
B-309	424417 424422	393	430743 430775	B-474	B 290484	559	385716 385731	643	948147 948180
311	448708 448710	394	306949 306966	B-474	B 341150 341173	561	588395 588586	644	374161 374217
311	938727 938807	397	72081 72082	476	B 257988 258000	562	422013 422042	B-645	321631 321632
312	764641 764700	397	730948 731004	476	858553 858589	564	229768 229782	B-645	755431 755438
313	293772	398	930841 930889	B-477	991012 991071	565	765017 765023	B-645	129649 129680
313	884406 884457	400	18314 18315	B-477	217388	B-566	393964 393973	646	13746 13802
316	114601 114618	400	684671 684722	479	82613 82760	B-566	555540 555550	648	14617 14619
316	599874 599896	401	136801 136811	479	153234 153304	567	621519 621598	649	226162 226163
317	423207 423208	401	236274 236275	479	225334 225356	568	296691 296726	649	228071 228160
317	919318 919349	401	423873 423900	480	892197 892269	B-569	B 275773 275776	650	73553 73609
318	31970 31972	403	319216 319217	481	316063 316077	B-569	413082 413093	651	239690 239723
318	364375 364425	403	385020 385040	481	989795 990067	B-569	819806 819990	652	409609 409619
319	88120 88124	404	768382 768412	B-482	400616 400625	570	422561 422576	652	576472
321	415741 415776	406	297171 297194	B-483	16594 16752	572	20290 20299	653	18071 18090
323	665758 665826	408	149540 149543	B-483	23882	574	24216	654	873230 873289
324	746563 746610	408	173029 173033	486	766847 766869	574	28431 28432	656	765981 766035
325	864290 864341	408	847376 847468	487	84135 84203	574	201066 201200	B-657	404700 404719
326	26251 26740	409	653861 653927	487	963085 969115	575	300101 300112	658	743455 743470
326	207996 207999	411	205720	488	125668 125673	577	866777 866796	B-659	86064 86230
326	296854 296859	411	453846 453851	488	573649 573710	580	243475 243547	B-659	212251 212477
326	785956 786000	412	770190 770232	489	659991 86397	581	271196 271203	B-659	389492 389503
B-327	B 335540 335556	412	B 231559 231569	489	936925 936926	582	584881 584940	B-659	780899 780900
B-327	B 298534 298537	412	462567 462610	490	396363 396368	582	281907	B-659	974101 974145
B-327	731409 731410	413	B 587782 587869	492	606339 606382	582	269260 269294	660	422121 422125
328	134841 134870	413	231057 231095	B-495	B 256295	583	749517 749557	660	755865 755882
328	280663 280665	413	890976 891003	B-495	B 258497 258501	585	747100 747118	661	764220 764254
329	128741 128826	B-414	B 305128	B-495	306758 306766	586	84625	661	374438 374448
329	222635 222638	B-414	439104	B-495	397434 397468	586	920537 920549	B-663	254382
329	968518 968596	415	143959	496	112532 112545	587	742882 742897	664	30001 30038
330	136501 136520	415	419646 419666	496	587269 587279	588	40420 40460	664	83576 83577
330	617261	416	194893	497	51053	588	73571 73580	664	586475 586500
331	113101 113131	416	473661 473686	497	798802 798815	589	587865 587866	665	944888 945000
331	600751 600778	417	61285 61286	B-498	B 721507 721508	589	901031 901210	665	984301 984475
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341	30340	B-420	914292 914359	505	601715 601754	599	490791 490800	669	883645 883680
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-688	B 341428 341434	754	591170 591171	B-830	81464	B-904	B 287140 287142	B-994	B 557851 557915
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692	441571 441615	756	145615 145645	B-830	793902 794250	B-907	B 326784 326819	995	737377 737400
692	780515 780519	757	845730 845750	B-830	795001 796500	B-907	396103 396125	996	100878 100890
693	417086 417096	758	544320 544363	B-830	796670 798000	B-909	B 234655 234657	B-997	89094 89108
694	370298 370325	B-760	616651 616684	B-830	852001 852664	B-909	293170 293172	B-997	B 331227 331228
695	746008 746062	B-760	264001 264244	B-830	854251 854283	B-909	783176 783207	B-998	B 300078 300081
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697	182348 182402	761	753364 753406	B-832	B 87301 87469	910	386035 386059	B-1000	B 71225 71238
697	851649 851694	762	403411 403434	B-832	B 89311 89526	910	462349	B-1000	B 813844 814185
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697	201751 202246	B-763	B 301770 301781	B-833	B 287841 287846	911	724971 725058	B-1005	B 825353 825727
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B-723	B 336614 336615	B-803	B 338337 338364	865	10374	959	402755 402757	B-1062	B 318397 318412
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B-723	335472 335474	806	431577 431582	867	90635 90655	959	692269 692279	B-1063	B 118158 118193
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B-727	397696 397738	813	308840 308902	B-874	115207 115236	964	207815 207854	B-1069	318862 318867
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B-1111	B 775761 775858	350-168015.	26-766785.	447-337208, 597466.	1076-239066.				
B-1112	B 718777 71927	434-240866.	35-165120, 212, 230, 279.	453-700629, 649.	1085-430180.				
B-1112	B 866778 867000	437-66048.	281, 294-295, 128724-725.	465-275894, 897, 619134.	1088-824351.				
B-1112	B 897751 897838	441-47141-142.	36-22060.	154, 702906.	1104-638685-686, 756-760.				
1113	601397 601403	447-597464-465.	39-251825, 830, 428543.	477-991010.	1130-798329, 338, 376,				
B-1115	B 296845 296862	453-976690-692.	595666, 677, 883405.	479-82663, 665, 82751-753.	837018, 565.				
B-1116	B 261707	467-599280.	40-145201, 203041, 065.	153246, 302, 225327, 351.	1132-342764.				
B-1116	B 705856 705950	469-768987-994.	201862.	480-892190, 231, 239.	1136-602852-853.				
B-1120	B 999 1008	486-766856-865, 867.	41-604656, 833956.	487-969096, 098.	1137-344526.				
B-1120	832402 832428	513-332477.	43-865739-740, 780.	494-849334.	1141-170204.				
B-1121	B 341101 341117	539-652308-310.	48-66592, 66741, 66756-	495-306764-765.	1147-133321, 331, 354, 361-				
B-1121	965701 965704	552-569556.	760, 91848, 859, 871, 884.	501-66541, 557, 100347,	370.				
1122	113701 113712	574-28430.	91906, 91925.	372, 392, 784408.	1154-939644.				
1122	601654	617-707234-237.	52-560340, 361, 600.	539-229984.	1159-324302, 331-340, 342,				
B-1123	B 266549	673-67255-257.	867958, 868034, 075, 169.	558-921450.	338408.				
B-1123	B 776431 776511	683-769726-800.	183-184, 869264, 298.	566-393968.	1161-339909.				
B-1125	B 752168 752194	692-780516-518.	57-136878, 900, 713900.	569-819907, 962.					
B-1126	B 259284	705-590555-556, 560.	922, 713925, 938-939.	583-749518, 551.					
B-1126	B 317976 318000	717-452480-481.	989, 714015, 328, 352.	592-499178, 183.					
B-1126	B 825751 825789	723-106168-170.	862, 908, 922.	594-490793-795.					
B-1128	B 301615 301620	750-808830.	65-986649.	605-620020, 025, 123.					
B-1128	B 339254 339296	754-591164-169.	66-390476, 590041.	610-607407, 423.					
B-1129	B 310359 310396	755-294750.	698862, 922, 699029, 200.	611-195403.					
B-1129	B 330315 330316	761-753381-400.	872038.	613-920851.					
B-1130	B 57728 57747	770-60765, 671972.	73-70048, 70174, 70453.	625-608054-055.					
B-1130	B 798141 798750	814-454035-038.	458, 116989.	640-261757, 787.					
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B-1134	319261 319269	897-418175.	122-108340.	688-604400.					
1135	270527 270556	903-490497.	124-274639, 581330.	689-656009.					
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B-1137	B 344525 344570	910-462346-348.	148, 155.	700-563887.					
B-1141	77321 77430	911-173281.	130-105129, 139, 309, 326.	736-323888, 654556, 574.					
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B-1143	B 91501 91590	1007-867111-120.	157-568157.	763-301777-778, 797698.					
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B-1150	322833 322843	1143-91576.	537, 276920-922, 277050.	112, 140, 168, 188, 200.					
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B-1154	717938 717965		441-443, 992108-109.	413, 449, 457, 482, 658.					
B-1154	939638 939649		211-135728.	714, 775, 858, 967, 972.					
1156	103210 103218		215-755704.	830-796056, 064, 104, 113.					
B-1159	B 324301 324368		230-848071.	323, 797280, 338, 415.					
B-1159	B 338401 338440		236-488088.	524, 568, 601, 617, 711.					
B-1160	B 176251 176281		245-670050.	852003, 536, 544, 644.					
B-1161	B 327001 327141		246-612652, 659.	832-89496, 89520, 807100.					
B-1161	B 339909 339914		268-298882.	865-886046.					
B-1164	B 95251 95566		277-881061-215.	876-780448, 584, 296201.					
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				1040-316561, 331887.					
				1058-615426.					

1-244880-881.	8-185850.	36-22065.	43-15710.	95-310746, 748-749.	96-213873.	124-297751-760.	141-306312.	146-750427-428.	157-568159-162.	174-80124-128.	209-191547-549, 555-558.	246-750959-960.	294-166890.	304-563193, 200, 243477.	307-101543.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
28-766785.	35-165120, 212, 230, 279.	281, 294-295, 128724-725.	36-22060.	39-251825, 830, 428543.	595666, 677, 883405.	40-145201, 203041, 065.	201862.	41-604656, 833956.	43-865739-740, 780.	48-66592, 66741, 66756-	760, 91848, 859, 871, 884.	91906, 91925.	52-560340, 361, 600.	867958, 868034, 075, 169.	183-184, 869264, 298.	57-136878, 900, 713900.	922, 713925, 938-939.	989, 714015, 328, 352.	862, 908, 922.	65-986649.	66-390476, 590041.	698862, 922, 699029, 200.	872038.	73-70048, 70174, 70453.	458, 116989.	98-43454, 43561, 604056.	107-11113, 227.	110-82307, 101756, 250735.	700154.	116-15283.	122-108340.	124-274639, 581330.	125-279066, 672434, 962117.	148, 155.	130-105129, 139, 309, 326.	555, 577, 400030.	153-293182-189.	157-568157.	160-209309.	193-197977.	196-715012.	202-80844, 874, 788399.	537, 276920-922, 277050.	149-150, 943710, 986439.	441-443, 992108-109.	211-135728.	215-755704.	230-848071.	236-488088.	245-670050.	246-612652, 659.	268-298882.	277-881061-215.	278-4061, 4066, 4075.	291-2763.	292-85151-155, 85294.	85380, 234795.	309-424417.	316-599888.	321-415761.	329-222632.	340-582808.	357-292912, 827070, 083, 091.	377-921996.	380-908010.	400-684677.	414-610821.	415-419649.	437-762131.	439-138091, 29820, 824, 905, 964, 993.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

36-22060.	36-22060.
43-831151-831329.	43-831151-831329.
111-200312-315.	111-200312-315.
125-192135.	125-192135.
157-568151-152, 156-157.	157-568151-152, 156-157.
209-191525, 534, 536, 540, 545.	209-191525, 534, 536, 540, 545.
252-520956-960.	252-520956-960.
278-4029-4082.	278-4029-4082.
304-243459.	304-243459.
329-222632.	329-222632.
380-908010.	380-908010.
423-614265, 269, 279.	423-614265, 269, 279.
425-734472, 504.	425-734472, 504.
554-261145.	554-261145.
591-35321.	591-35321.
596-94468-470.	596-94468-470.
650-281691.	650-281691.
660-755851-860.	660-755851-860.
698-245102.	698-245102.
699-322511-512, 336632-634, 767722.	699-322511-512, 336632-634, 767722.
705-590552.	705-590552.
725-171126-129.	725-171126-129.
771-753022-025.	771-753022-025.
783-581861-870.	783-581861-870.
933-577397.	933-577397.
1054-801694.	1054-801694.
1057-507515.	1057-507515.
1058-615214.	1058-615214.
1084-253045.	1084-253045.
1093-256320.	1093-256320.
1128-301612.	1128-301612.

BLANK

28-770712-715.
567-621521-523.
584-584938-940.
725-171126-129.
783-581126-129.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—NOT MISSING

480-892190.
917-386480.
640-261787.
727-397528.
1069-318857, 859.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID

WILLIAM GREEN WRITES

(Continued from page 629)

nity of living a good life. This is our special interest. Democracy is not confined to the political or economic fields; it is a way of living applied to the whole of existence. It implies principles of freedom that must continuously be applied to human relationships under changing conditions. Democracy does not bring the dead-levels of regimentation, but experience with democratic procedures develops discrimination and the realization that identical provisions for all do not necessarily result in equal opportunity for all. Democracy assures individual freedom, to work out the transition from a social structure that provides special privilege for those in positions of power, to a social order providing equal opportunity for all, is something that challenges both our intelligence and our integrity of purpose."

The summary of this book is made by the Princeton University Press, publishers. This is so good that we are quoting it in full:

"At few times in our history has labor so monopolized newspaper headlines as in the past few years, or been the subject of such bitter debate and misunderstanding. Yet perhaps never was the role of labor in preserving American institutions so vital as it is today, when America watches the effect of the European war on our domestic economy, and anxiously wonders if this country, too, is destined to become a dictatorship or a regimented democracy.

"Consequently, this thoughtful, provocative contribution by the president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, is not only most timely but necessary for both labor and employer, for the American citizen interested in preserving the American standard of living.

Only a few years after Mr. Green had assumed the leadership of the A. F. of L., on the death of Samuel Gompers, depression years threatened labor's purchasing power upon which a great part of American economy had been built. Continued years of depression, with gradual threats of lowered wages, bitter, frequently unreasoned attacks on labor, have brought more than usual problems for the leadership of American labor.

"Yet as long as there is an independent American labor movement, there is the promise of continuation of the American way of democracy. In the lands of the dictators, labor was almost the first institution liquidated. In one of the rare ventures of an American labor leader into books, Mr. Green, using his own life of miner and union leader as a springboard, considers labor's problems, its role in the preservation of our democratic way."



Being the holiday season, we are picking out the cheeriest sentiments we can find in our portfolio of song and story. Amongst 'em is this from our eminent side-kick, the Duke of Toledo:

A WINNING SMILE

Let's forget the breaks you've had,
The things you've done that seemed bad,
Come on, let us smile,
It's the thing that's worth while;
Show a grin, pal, and show you're not sad.
Many a wrong has been mistaken for right,
Don't give up, put up your chin and fight.
A frown only brings sorrow,
A smile—new friends tomorrow!
A frown is darkness, while a smile brings you light.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
Local Union No. 245.
* * *

REGARDS AND BEST WISHES

When the cheery bells of Christmas
Ring out on the wintry air,
May you share all the gladness
And good will that's everywhere.

Here is a happy message
Of good wishes tried and true,
"Happy, happy Christmas
And glad New Year to you."

It's a joyous Christmas greeting
That I do hereby express,
All the season's fondest wishes
For a world of happiness.

For it surely is a pleasure
The old wish to repeat:
May our Brothers lack for nothing
To make their joy complete.

JOHN F. MASTERTON,
Local Union No. B-39.
* * *

CHRISTMAS TIME

A time when little girls and boys
Can only think of sweets and toys,
When mothers shop 'most every day,
And coming home, lock things away.
And father worries so, to know
That mother's always on the go
Each year at this time, just because
Of a gent in town called Santa Claus.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,
L. U. No. 333, Portland, Maine.
* * *

HOMEGUARD'S HOLIDAY

Jimmie Jones earns his pay
Stringing lights every day;
But when Christmas comes around
Mamma keeps him on the ground.

He may be good on bridges high
Acting like a human fly,
But he's a dub like you or me
When it's time to trim the tree.

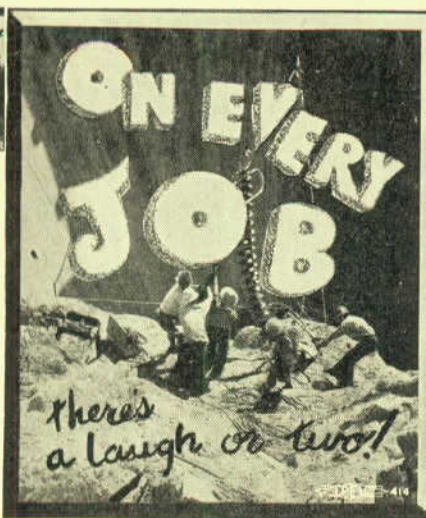
LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local Union No. B-702.
* * *

TO AN OUTWORN TIMEPIECE

You kept in the race
At an accurate pace,
Faithfully serving night and day;
May your successor, too,
Do as well as you—

And direct better times my way!
A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. B-3.



DAD HICKMAN

Let's welcome Dad Hickman—he's with us again,
When the ducks start south, his trip begins.
He travels the catch-and-carry line
So he will be with us at Christmas time.
With us he always feels at home—
Around the holidays it's sad to be alone.
Through Local B-2 he got his pension,
As he travels the country, this he will mention.
He can't see to write to his many friends,
So when this news you read, ink up your pen,
Send him a letter, if only to say hello;
It will warm up his memory of long years ago.
As his 80th birthday is drawing near
He wishes all his old friends
A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

F. H. BYAM.
* * *

Here's another view of the West by Walter H. Hendrick:

THE CHARMED LAND

I hope that I may never see
That desert place called Grand Coulee.
I would not go for double time
Back to that God-forsaken clime,
For I have found a better place
Than in that lava, sage brush waste—
Olympia Peninsula, lovely and grand,
Is rightly named "the Charmed Land."

HENDRICK THE ROAMER.
* * *

IMPUNDERABLES

A lamp-socket and a labor union both depend upon accord.
* * *

When a wire-fixer gets home after a smoker he hardly knows which is switch.
* * *

A sign is almost always lit up, but watt of it? I've seen plenty of insulators on a bus'.
* * *

The fellow who never carts home any "rabbit" may be said to be metallurgic.
* * *

And that'll be about oil, for the time bearing.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



The pome below, which was sent in via Backie of Local Union No. 210, reminds ye Ed of a story. A new-hatched bridegroom was displaying his bride to a party of his friends, and he just couldn't resist bragging a bit about how much she admired him.

"Why, just the other day she said I have an elfin sense of humor."

"Oh, darling, you must have misunderstood me," murmured the wife. "What I said was 'elephantine.'"

* * *

WHO WOULDN'T?

Sent in by one of the shrinkin' vi'lets for your pote-ry colyum.

I'd like to be with elfins gay
Who sleep on tulip beds all day.
And venture out in purple night
To dance in softest moonbeams' light.
Who bathe in early morning dew
And feast on luscious berries blue.
Who eat from mushroom table tops
And have no ills nor market flops.
I'd like to be with elfins gay
But shucks—I have the rent to pay.

M. R. M.
* * *

This excerpt is quoted from a story about Sally Rand, the business woman, by Quentin Reynolds, which appeared in *Colliers*. We'll have to admit the joke is on us.

SALLY RAND KNOWS HOW TO ELECTRIFY

Mr. Riccumi grudgingly admitted that it did look pretty, and then we went inside. Electricians were doing something with spotlights on the balcony.

"One cable for all those spots," Mr. Riccumi yelled. "I told you one cable. You got four or five cables and it don't look good. Why did you change it?"

"Well," the head electrician said dolefully, "Miss Rand told us to change them. You see, Mr. Riccumi, each of them spotlights carries a 500-watt bulb. There are 20 spots; that makes 10,000 watts. Miss Rand says there is a law in this state that no one cable can carry that much current, so she made us feed the spots with five cables instead of one."

"What does she know about electricity?" Mr. Riccumi said.

"She knows as much as I do," the boss electrician said calmly.

* * *

Good for Abe Glick—he never forgets the annual New Year's greeting!

1940

Since this century began its allotted span,
The most gruesome adventures had marked its course;

And now, once more they stage, with merciless rage
A sad spectacle of bloodshed and brutal force!

May the fifth decade make the grade
As era of widespread reforms;
May ill winds go, gentle breezes blow—
And abate most ferocious storms!

May the cruel plague o' war
Attack mankind no more!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
Local Union No. B-3, N. Y. C.

THIS LITTLE GIRL WILL HAVE



A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

but

Tuberculosis is still the greatest killer of youth . . . and takes *fifty per cent more* girls than boys between the ages of 15 and 25!

Two modern aids that help the physician detect tuberculosis in its earliest, *curable* stage are the tuberculin test and the chest X-ray.

Your purchases of Christmas Seals make it possible, not only to teach people that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, but to look for early stages of this dread disease among children who *seem to be* in good health.

So from now 'til Christmas, mail no letter—send no package—unless it is decorated with the Christmas symbol that saves lives!



BUY

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis
Associations in the United States